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THE VIRGINIUS.

ONLY FIFTY-THREE SHOT.

DISPATCH FROM THE UNITED STATES CONSUL AT SANTIAGO.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Secretary of State has received the following dispatch from Consul General Hall:

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—The Consul at Santiago reports, under date of the 13th, that the total number of executions of persons from the Virginius was fifty-three, and that there had been no executions since the 8th inst.

Statements published here on the 14th inst., respecting fifty-seven additional executions, are untrue.

MOVEMENTS BEFORE CAPTURE.

ERRAND OF THE VESSEL—A PREVIOUS ATTEMPT TO LAND IN CUBA FRUSTRATED—AN EYE-WITNESS' ACCOUNT OF THE EXECUTION.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 10.—Great excitement prevails in Kingston over the capture of the steamer Virginius, which left this island with Consular and Custom-house clearances for Limon Bay (Costa Rica.) The circumstances and locality of the Virginius' surrender are not known, as no telegrams to or from this colony to Santiago relating to this subject have been permitted to pass out of the telegraph office there. We only know from a telegram from the Governor of Santiago, addressed to the Spanish Consul in Kingston, that the Virginius had been captured on the 31st October, and on the 5th the leaders of the expedition—Ryan, Del Sol, Cespedes, and Varona—were shot. Every effort to elicit facts through the cable have proved abortive, and this heightens the excitement and gives circulation to false reports and purely imaginary stories to increase the distress of those who had the misfortune to have relatives on board the Virginius.

CHARACTER OF THE STEAMER.

There was no concealment made of the actual errand of the Virginius while she was here; it was notorious. The officers had dancing parties on board, and public meetings were held in honor of Cuban independence, at which the consignee of the Virginius occupied the chair. The steamer was repaired while in port, and coaled at the expense of the Cuban refugees. The Virginius first attempted to effect a landing on the 20th Oct.—three days after she left Kingston. She was driven off by the Spanish troops, and chased by a Spanish frigate, but escaped, and reached Port-au-Prince on the 27th. While there, several of the Jamaica mechanics on board (all colored) became greatly alarmed after the chase, and ran away, but they were hunted up and dragged from their places of concealment and delivered over to the officers of the Virginius, by whom they were taken on board again and put in irons, and so forced to go on this perilous adventure.

THE BRITISH STEAMER NIOBE.

The acting British Consul at Santiago, (Mr. Robert Mason,) being cut off from all immediate communication with the British Consul General at Havana, (in consequence of an interruption in the cable between Santiago and Batabano,) Commodore De Horsey dispatched H. M. S. Niobe at midnight on the 7th, to inquire into matters, and to advise the Consul (if support was necessary) to request delay in the carrying out of any hasty sentence that might be passed upon the Jamaicans who were captured. Up to this moment nothing has been heard of the Niobe's arrival, and a rumor gains circulation that, in consequence of this strange silence, the Commodore intends proceeding there himself to-day.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE CONDUCT OF THE OFFICER OF THE TORNADO.

Capt. McArthur, of the British schooner Brilliant, which arrived here on the 9th inst., having left Santiago de Cuba on the evening of the 5th, reports just before the Virginius was captured Varona advised the firing of the powder magazine and the consequent blowing up of the vessel, rather than that they should fall into the hands of the Spaniards, but the Captain persuaded and convinced Gen. Varona that being under the American flag and in neutral waters, they would not dare touch any man on board. Varona and his brave followers thereupon became satisfied, and shortly after an officer from the Tornado boarded the Virginius and demanded her papers. The officer, after inspection, stated that they were correct, but made all on board prisoners. Varona replied that he was a prisoner because there was not an English or American man-of-war near to witness this scandal on the laws of nations. He added that he could have blown up the vessel with all on board, but he had not done so since her papers were correct and she had not been seized in Cuban waters. The American flag was, he considered, their protection, and he surrendered, he said, under the protection of that flag, but believed he would be victimized, since the Spanish Government all along hated him.

THE EXECUTIONS DESCRIBED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

Capt. McArthur witnessed the execution of Ryan, Verona, Jesus Del Sol., and Pedro Cespedes, and gives the following account: On the morning of the 5th they were removed to the place of execution, about a mile from the jail. The four victims were surrounded by a strong escort of Spanish soldiers. Varona and Ryan, calm and collected, marched amid the yells and vociferations of the infuriated Spanish rabble. Arrived at the place of execution, they forced Cespedes and Jesus Del Sol to kneel, in which positions they were shot in the back. The soldiers next directed Ryan and Varona to kneel in the same way, but they refused, and were seized and thrown down, handcuffed all the time. The two victims begged their tormentors to allow them to die standing, and, having offered further resistance, they were murdered standing. Ryan was not instantly killed. A Spanish officer stepped forward and thrust his sword through Ryan's heart. Varona died easily. Then down came upon the corpses, still warm with life, the bloodthirsty mob, severing the heads from the bodies, placing them on pikes, and marching with them through the city. Fifteen officers of the Spanish Army, who had been made prisoners on the battle-field by Varona, were present when he landed, and they went to the Governor of the city and begged his life should be spared, since he had given them theirs. Of course this was refused.

SUPPRESSION OF THE NEWS—ACTION OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

Foreign vessels at Santiago were prevented leaving in order to prevent circulation of the news. The Spaniards took possession of the telegraph and would not allow any person to communicate through them—even the foreign Consuls. The American Consul, on hearing that Ryan was to be shot, waited on the Governor and demanded his restoration as an American citizen; but the Governor refused to listen, on the ground that the Consul was not well informed in regard to [illegible]. The Spaniards informed the Consul that they were acting on their own responsibility, and did not even intend communicating with Madrid.

SOME OF THE CAPTIVES.

Among the Cuban captives was a son of Gen. Quesada, aged sixteen, and two other boys, twelve and fifteen years old; there were also twelve Jamaicans on board the Virginius, two of whom were boys of fourteen years.

THE QUESTION AT WASHINGTON.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CONSUL GENERAL HALL'S DISPATCH—PROBABLE ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The official dispatch from Mr. Hall, at Havana, giving information that no executions were done at Santiago after the 8th, and that Gov. Burriel suspended proceedings immediately upon receiving the peremptory orders of the Madrid Government, is very important in its bearing upon the Spanish Cuban complications. In the first place it shows that the prompt action of Mr. Fish and Mr. Sickles, who had proceeded in advance of instructions to obtain the stay of execution was effective in saving many lives, as no doubt can be entertained that the fate of the fifty-three who were shot would have been shared by many more. When the press dispatches first announced the executions on the 11th and 12th, the report was discredited here, because it was calculated the order from Madrid would have reached Santiago before that time, and that they would have prevented any execution on the dates last named. On Sunday, however, it had come to be considered by the Government as a fact beyond dispute, that there were some executions on the 11th and 12th, though the number could not be made out from the contradictory dispatches at hand. The discrepancies in these dispatches were pointed out in the dispatch to THE TIMES printed last Monday morning. After it came to be believed that there were more executions, it was a subject of great interest to our Government to know whether the instructions of the Madrid Government had been violated. If they had been, it would have been an immediate and convincing proof of the inability of Spain to control affairs in Cuba, and would have increased the necessity for our Government to take immediate action to provide protection for our citizens. If the positive commands of the Home Government had been so violently and publicly disobeyed by her agents in Cuba, then none could tell what moment the life of any American citizen happening to be on Cuban soil would be safe. The information that the authorities at Havana promptly forwarded the Madrid order, and that it reached its destination at a proper time, considering the means of communication, and was obeyed by the Spanish Governor, probably saves the necessity for such positive and immediate action for the protection for our citizens as might otherwise have been required. The order above alluded to probably reached Santiago on the 10th, which was within two days of any possible time it could have arrived under favorable circumstances, and as early as the average time between Havana and Santiago.

THE MADRID GOVERNMENT READY TO GIVE HONORABLE SATISFACTION.

The Department of State has also received official information that the Madrid Cabinet had decided unanimously, as the press reports had it, to give honorable satisfaction to England and the United States. How far this conclusion answers the demand of our Government is not stated officially, but it will be inferred that the answer is only general, and that, in reality, so far as the United States is concerned, it is no more than an assurance of good intentions.

PRESIDENT CASTELAR'S SENTIMENTS—THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY.

It ought to be stated that President Castelar is quite as much moved by the indecency and inhumanity of the butchery as the most ardent friend of human rights can be. While a portion of the people of Spain will sustain their Government in accession to just demands, another portion will violently oppose any yielding. At this distance from Madrid the extent of this opposition cannot be accurately judged, but it may seriously interfere with a peaceful solution of the troubles. On one point our demands already made upon Spain can hardly be silent, and that is a settlement of Cuban disturbances. As one of the prime causes of the condition of affairs existing in the island is the existence of slavery, the slave trade, and the importation of coolies, the present would seem to be a favorable time for obtaining the fulfillment of Spanish assurances oft repeated in regard to these subjects.

CUBA FREED WITHOUT WAR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Evidence accumulates that Cuban matters will require much correspondence and consequent delay. It is asserted in prominent quarters that no complications need be feared, as the Administration sees its way clear, and while war will be averted the probability is that Cuba will be free.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

THE FRANKLIN, COLORADO, DICTATOR, AND OTHER VESSELS FITTING OUT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Navy Department is to-day ordering officers to the first-class steamers Franklin, at Boston, and the Colorado, at New-York; the second-class steamer Brooklyn, at Boston, and the iron-clad Dictator, which is soon to be towed from New-London, Conn., to New-York—all of which vessels will sail soon for Cuban waters. Capt. Edward Simpson will command the Franklin, Capt. George M. Ransom the Colorado, and Capt. William T. Truxton the Brooklyn. The commanding officer of the Dictator has not yet been selected.

THE BOSTON NAVY-YARD FORCE WORKING DAY AND NIGHT.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—There is increased activity at the Boston Navy-yard to-day owing to orders received to carry forward the work day and night until the Brooklyn and Franklin are ready for sea. The latter was placed in dock yesterday. The work in all the shops where gas-light can be introduced will be carried on at night.

THE OSSIPEE AT NORFOLK.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 20.—The United States steamer Ossipee, from Newport, passed the fort at 9 o'clock this morning for the Norfolk Navy-yard.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

If Minister Sickles had been furnished his passports, and war had been declared with Spain, no greater activity could be witnessed in all the departments at the Brooklyn Navy-yard than can be seen there daily. Night and day the work of fitting the various vessels for sea is kept up. Yesterday 250 more men were taken on, and the working force will be still further increased within a few days. The evidence of vigor on the part of the naval authorities was especially marked yesterday in the case of the iron triple-turreted monitor Roanoke, upon which fifty men from Roach's iron works in this City began work. This is the only vessel on the Navy-yard docks, and it is expected that with this force she can be made ready for service in two weeks. The Roanoke was strained at the time of her launch in 1856, and has since been cut down, but is still one of the largest American iron-clads afloat. Her tonnage is 2,230 tons. On the frigate Colorado the work is very much advanced. Her gun-carriages are being put in order, and her machinery overhauled. The painters yesterday were engaged in putting the last coat of paint on her cabins. Fifty additional men were put on the Minnesota yesterday, and her decks presented a very busy scene. The Tennessee, now lying at one of the iron-yards on the New-York side of the river, will be brought to the Navy-yard during the week. The Gettysburg, a transport-ship, arrived from Washington yesterday morning with stores, and is now lying off the Ordnance Dock, near the flag-ship Frolic. After discharging her cargo, she will leave for Washington, where she will reload and proceed to Philadelphia. The Florida, a second-rate screw frigate of 2,135 tons, and carrying twenty-three guns, was towed over to the repair dock last evening. Work will probably be commenced on her to-day.

THE CASE IN SPAIN.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S MODERATION COMMENDED.

MADRID, Nov. 20.—Señor Pieltain, late Captain General of Cuba, has arrived in this city and since been in close conference with President Castelar.

The report that Señor Soler, the Colonial Minister, who was sent on a special mission to Cuba, has been summoned to return immediately to Spain, is contradicted.

The *Imparcial* asserts that the Virginius was openly equipped in the port of New-York.

The Spanish press generally praise President Grant's moderation in reserving for Congress the settlement of the questions which have arisen between the United States and Spain.

SPANISH FORCE IN CUBA.

FIFTY-FOUR THOUSAND MEN IN EFFECTIVE CONDITION.

MADRID, Nov. 20.—It is officially announced this morning that the effective Spanish force in Cuba numbers 54,000 men.

CONGRESSIONAL OPINION.

VIEWS OF SENATOR BROWNLOW AND REPRESENTATIVES MAYNARD AND THORNBURGH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 20.—The *Chronicle* publishes an interview with Senator Brownlow and Representatives Maynard and Thornburgh, all residing in this city, on the Cuban question. Senator Brownlow decidedly favors annexation and a vigorous policy to punish the Spanish and Cuban authorities. Hon. Horace Maynard would vote for an appropriation of 50 to 100 millions for Cuba if Spain would part with it, and thinks that an easy solution of the trouble. He wants to see the outrage avenged. Representative Thornburgh thinks Cuba will in course of events naturally drop into our hands, and thinks Congress will favor a vigorous policy and protect the national honor.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE ON THE SPANISH OUTRAGE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 20.—In the State Senate to-day Major Dunham, Democratic Senator from Wilson, introduced a resolution in reference to the Virginius outrage, condemning the act of the Spanish authorities as barbarous and inhuman, calling upon our Government to accord to Cuban patriots belligerent rights, and asking that the resolution be forwarded to President Grant and the North Carolina members of Congress.

IN THIS CITY.

Yesterday the announcement made that the reports of executions of the captives of the Virginius had been greatly exaggerated, was received with joy by the members of the Cuban Junta and Los Amijos de Cuba, at Nos. 50 and 52 Exchange place. It is now believed that there were only fifty-three of the captives massacred, and that, through the intervention of the United States Government, the remainder will be set at liberty very soon. Shortly after this news had been received, Dr. Agramonte came into head-quarters, while the Junta was in session, and announced that a telegram had been received that Gen. Francesco De Bombalier, a Cuban, residing at Havana, had been seized by the Spanish volunteers and put to death. A brother of Gen. Bombalier told a reporter of THE TIMES that he did not credit the news, as it was stated before that his brother had been put to death on the 13th inst., and since then he had been heard from. He believed, however, that he was in prison. Gen. Bombalier took no active part in the Cuban insurrection, but his brother did, and, in consequence, had to remain in New-York. For the past four years, Gen. De Bombalier was the agent for the American and Foreign Express Company, No. 68 Broadway, at Havana. He was once before arrested on suspicion of forwarding communications to the insurgents in the interior. It appears that on the arrival of the City of New-York, of the Havana Line, at Havana, on the 12th inst., she was boarded by the express agent, in order to receive any dispatches that were sent by the express company in New-York. In carrying the dispatches ashore he was seized on suspicion, and at once endeavored to throw the packages away, but he was detected in the act. On examination, these packages were found to contain important information in regard to the insurgents, but whether or not he had any knowledge of the contents is unknown. He was thrown into prison, also about fifty others who were employed by him in his business. Some of the passengers, including some ladies, were also arrested on suspicion of complicity, and they were handcuffed and taken to prison. The following day, as announced by the arrival of letters by the Morro Castle here, Bombalier was tried and found guilty and was shot in the evening. It was also stated that letters had been found in possession of the ladies, and that they would be tried on the charge of complicity.

A reporter of THE TIMES called at the offices of Davies, Turner & Co., No. 68 Broadway, the American and Foreign Express Company, to ascertain if they had heard anything of their agent, Gen. de Bombalier. Mr. Davies said he had first heard that the agent had been put to death; but from the news brought by the City of New-York that day the reports appeared to be untrue. He had received a letter on the matter as follows:

HAVANA, Nov. 15, 1873.

Messrs. Davies, Turner & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I regret to inform you that your agent, Mr. Bombalier, was arrested on the 12th inst. while coming off the steamer City of New-York.

Continued on Fifth Page.

HAVANA.

LATEST PARTICULARS OF THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR.

REPORTS FROM THE OFFICERS OF THE TORNADO—THE CREW OF THE CAPTURED VESSEL KINDLY TREATED BY THEM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1873.

The all-absorbing topic of conversation during the last week, among all classes, has been the capture and fate of the Virginius expedition. When one army gains a glorious victory over another, great are the rejoicings in the victorious camp, and the feeling is natural and just. The conquerors have won their laurels and do well to celebrate their triumph; but let on advantage be gained, and gained too without bloodshed, without the slightest exposure to danger, over the enemy; let him be brought in prisoner, judged, and condemned to die—where is the victor that can celebrate such a victory; that can ring bells and adorn his camp with flags, and say, "I am a brave man of a brave nation," and calmly receive the congratulations of his friends, who in flattering him flatter themselves, because in a way they belong to him? Where is the victor who will not rather hide his satisfaction in his heart, and pity the brave who have fallen into his hand, not through the efforts of his own courage, but accidentally through the chances of war? Will a brave victor exult over such a triumph, and allow himself to be mocked by the protestations of admiration which fall from the lips of his admirers? Surely not; and yet this is the spectacle which Cuba to-day is presenting to all the world. Telegrams of congratulation from all the political clubs in the island have been poured in on the authorities in Havana, and all in the same words speak of the glory obtained by the noble commander of the Tornado, and by the brave men under him, in capturing the Virginius—in doing which they did only their duty, and in doing it incurred no risk. Let us call things by their right names, and give honor to the Captain and crew of the Tornado for their zeal, and to the former for the precision of his calculations as to the whereabouts of the Virginius, and the skill with which they were worked out; but let us have no serenading, no celebrations, and no testimonials for even a so-called act of bravery.

A TESTIMONIAL TO THE CAPTAIN OF THE TORNADO REFUSED BY HIM.

There have actually been collected over $2,000 in subscriptions for a testimonial to commemorate the brave act of the capture of a steamer which did not fire a shot. Let it, in justice to the Spanish marine, be said that their chief has refused to accept it, and requested the promoters to suspend the subscription, which every right-thinking person would consider, not an honor, but an insult to those whose lot it had been to do a service to their country.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF THE VIRGINIUS—THE CHASE.

The commander's report of the capture, and that of the officer sent on board to take possession of the Virginius, have been published. The former explains how, having received instructions to cruise on the coast between Santiago and Cape Cruz, he kept in shore during the night and stood off during the day, as he naturally expected that these would also be the movements of the Virginius. On the night of the 30th, after cruising along the coast without having seen anything unusual, the Tornado stood out to sea, partly because that was carrying out the plan its commander had laid out, and partly to make out a pilot schooner which was running down toward the Jamaica coast. This done, sail was made with the object of economizing fuel, and, after running about eighteen miles to the westward, the smoke of a steamer was discovered on the horizon. From the direction in which it was approaching, the Captain had no doubt that it was the Virginius, and especially as the stranger suddenly changed her course toward the south-west. The chase commenced at 2:30 in the afternoon. Orders were given to the engineer to drive the engines to the last extremity, and, running at the highest speed, those on board the Tornado were near enough at sunset to make out the two funnels and masts of the Virginius. By this time there was only a distance of five miles between the two vessels, and in the darkness it was feared that the flying steamer would disappear. "But such was the enthusiasm of the crew," says the report of the Captain, "that alow and aloft all followed with eager eyes the movements of the chase, and, thanks to the light of the moon, we were able to keep her in sight, and I was more confident than ever that we should come up with her before reaching Morant Point, as our speed was greater, and every moment she became more clearly visible. At 9:30 I fired five shots from the bow gun, and at the fifth shot she hove to. Having recognized her as the Virginius, and being certain that there was a Cuban expedition on board, I lowered two boats and sent them alongside with orders to take possession, which was done in the name of the Spanish nation. The prisoners were transferred to my vessel, and at 11 o'clock at night we steered our course for Santiago. The cargo of arms and ammunition was thrown overboard during the chase, and the empty cases floated past my vessel, so that nothing has been found on board except cartridges and other effects. The enthusiasm of my crew was and is indescribable, and their joy unspeakable when at last success crowned our efforts. But, nevertheless, one and all of the prisoners were treated with that consideration which misfortune merits, and as far or was compatible with their safety. We arrived at Santiago and anchored at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 1st of November, amid the greatest enthusiasm which prevailed."

REPORT OF THE OFFICER TAKING POSSESSION.

The report of the officer in command of the two boats gives the following particulars: "On arriving alongside the Virginius and observing that the deck was crowded with people, I warned them that any aggression on their part would be severely punished by our forces, and having ordered all my men to board at the same moment, it was done, they coming on deck immediately after I got there. I at once inquired for the Captain, and he having informed me that the steamer was the Virginius, I required him to deliver up his papers, which he did. I notified him that his vessel and all on board were my prisoners, and ordered my people to take possession of the vessel and helm, commissioning the first engineer to take charge of the engine, and warning the prisoners that our presence on board would not prevent the Tornado sinking the steamer the moment any kind of aggression or any attempt to render the engines unserviceable was observed. The engineer reported to me that the engines were in order, with the exception of some slight defects. I then proceeded to transfer the prisoners to the Tornado, and all arrived safely on board except the Captain and sixteen of the crew, who remained in the Virginius. A number of people having been found in the forecastle, were ordered aft, and I have to add that even after I was on board these were engaged in throwing overboard cargo from the forehold. The transfer of prisoners concluded, and those who remained on board, made safe, I examined the state of the vessel, and found it to be very bad, as not only were the furnaces clogged by the quantity of hams and grease which had been burned, but the engine packing was in very bad order, as it had suffered severely in the flight. The vessel was making water through a badly-stopped leak in the bow, under the water-line, and also through the seams, which the laboring during the flight had caused to open. The cabins were in disorder, trunks open and their contents scattered about, and all bearing evident signs that everything of value had been thrown overboard. All the cases of arms had been opened, and revolver-cartridges, matchets and insurgent uniform buttons were lying about. Saddles, documents and loose effects have been collected by my orders. I sent the officer in command of the second boat on board the Tornado, confiding to his care the papers which the Captain had condelivered to me, instructing him to communicate to the Captain of the Tornado verbally all that had been done, the state of the vessel, and my having hauled down the American flag, which, as a pirate it had no right to use, and having hoisted the Spanish flag in its place. The Captain and prisoners have been treated with every consideration due to men in misfortune and compatible with the safety of the vessel, and for which, I have satisfaction in saying, they were profoundly grateful."

HOW BURRIEL DESCRIBED THE CAPTURE.

Brigadier Burriel, in his address to the soldiers and marines after the capture, refers in glowing terms to the chase: "Eight hours of determined persecution, with flames instead of smoke issuing from the funnels, brought at last the wished-for result, and the Virginius was captured under the mouths of the Tornado's guns, and amid shouts of *Viva España*, launched forth on the midnight air by the valiant crew. A hundred and sixty-five men surrendered, after throwing overboard in the most cowardly manner the arms which they feared to use, and the military equipments which had been given them to defend their ignoble cause. This has come to prove the impotence of our enemies before the Spanish arms, favored in so signal a manner by Divine Providence."

AFTER THE CAPTURE—THE FIRST VICTIMS.

And now comes the saddest part of this terrible drama. Although the finding themselves actually in possession of the Virginius, and of the power to shoot whom they pleased of their prisoners, kept the Spaniards in the best of humors for three days, something else was necessary to sustain the excitement. This gratification was offered to the public at the expense of the four principal members of the ill-fated expedition, and of whose death I have already told you in my last letter, Bernabé Varona, (Bembeta,) Col. Ryan, Jesus Del Sol, and Pedro Cespedes. Having been tried a long time back, in their absence, at the leisure of the Government, nothing more was now required but an identification of their persons to have them executed. This, of course, was not a long matter, and although there were one or two conferences, one, I believe, between Brigadier Burriel and Cespedes, and another between Bembeta and his captor, the commander of the Tornado, nothing resulted. Bembeta, I am told, refused to do anything meritorious to save his life, and nothing whatever has transpired with regard to Cespedes. The execution was, therefore, fixed to take place on Tuesday morning, (the 4th,) in the usual place, at 6:45 o'clock.

THE EXECUTION—RYAN CALM TO THE LAST.

Bembeta walked first, after him Ryan, then came Jesus Del Sol, and last Cespedes. Bembeta and Ryan were perfectly unmoved; the other two seemed to feel the solemnity of their situation more. Toward the last Bembeta appeared also to be moved, but Ryan remained unshaken to the end. All four wrote while they were in the prison chapel, and it is said that Ryan made his will, bequeathing a considerable amount of money. Spanish accounts state that they all manifested their gratitude for the gentlemanly treatment they had met with at the hands of the officers and crew of the Tornado.

THE CONDEMNATION OF THE CREW—CONDUCT OF CAPT. FRY.

Wednesday passed without any execution, and Thursday also, but early on Thursday morning the Naval Court-martial assembled, and long before it met it was known that they intended to massacre the whole crew. As it was said, so it resulted, for on the Friday morning 37 out of 43 who composed the crew were brought on shore, and taken to the prison, to remain there until the hour of their execution, which was fixed for the same afternoon. Capt. Joseph Fry was a noble-looking old man, fully a head taller than the rest of the crew, and when he met the men who had served under him on the wharf, just previous to his being taken to the prison, he looked round on them all who were so soon to be no more, and saluted them, and they answered his salute with affection.

ACTION OF THE FOREIGN CONSULS.

Leaving the crew in prison preparing for their sad fate, we will follow the steps taken by the foreign Consuls. The first to move in the matter was the American Consul, naturally the one most interested. Nothing could have been more moderate than his action in the matter. Nevertheless, the Government officials fell on him as if he had been the prime leader and abettor of all the filibustering expeditions since the war began, and it is even said threatened to take away, or have taken away, his exequatur. During a personal interview which he had with Brigadier Burriel, that officer yelled at him like a little hyena—a beast he resembles a little physically and a great deal morally. As soon, however, as the American Consul was put down, the British Consul came on the scene with an ineffectual protest against the execution of sixteen British subjects, who formed part of the crew, and an equally ineffectual petition to delay the execution.

THE SHOOTING.

All was in vain, and on the afternoon of Friday, the 7th inst., Capt. Fry and thirty-six of his crew were publicly butchered in open and flagrant violation of all international right or law, and in spite of the protests of all the competent foreign authorities. The execution was worthy of the people who planned and carried it out. The marines who composed the firing party were seven minutes putting the wretched prisoners to death. It seemed as if they never would finish, and when at last they marched off the troops defiled past the long row of corpses, and the dead-carts were hurried up and loaded with the mangled remains. Then all the spectators moved away, leaving the place silent and deserted, where only a few minutes before had stood thirty-seven men full of vigorous life. Next morning at 6:45 the blood of twelve other victims stained the ground. These were mostly young and old Cubans.

A CORRECT LIST OF THE CREW.

The following are the names of those of the crew who were shot, and are the only ones published: Capt. Joseph Fry, William Barnard, mate; James Flood, mate; J. C. Harris, John N. Boss, B. P. Chamberlain, William Rose, Ignacio Dueñas, Antonio Deloyo, Jose Manuel Telran, Ramon Larramendi, Eusebio Gariza, Edward Day, J. C. Trujills, Jack Williamson, Porfirio Cervison, F. Alfaro, Thomas Crigg, Frank Good, Paul Kuhurer, Barney Herrald, Samuel Card, John Brown, Alfred Haisel, W. J. Price, George Thomas, Ezekiel Durham, Thomas Walter Williams, Simon Broyour, Leopold La Rose, A. Arci, John Stewart, Henry Bond, George Thomson, James Samuel, Henry Frank, James Read.

TONE OF THE PRESS—THE DIARIO WANTS MORE BLOODSHED.

The following extract from an article in the *Voz* shows very clearly what the feeling of the conservatives is respecting the Virginius affair: "By the lenient system which we have hitherto employed with the traitors, we have gained nothing and lost much. The important expedition of the Virginius, more important according to the explicit declaration of Bembeta than it appeared at first, the vast conspiracy said to have been discovered in Gibara and that district, the arrests made on board the City of New-York on her arrival and those made in this city the other evening, completely demonstrate the futility of the system of pardons and clemency which has been in use until now, to vanquish the enemies of Spain. This system, which is the sole origin of that audacity of which the rebels have given proof during the past year, must cease at once and forever, if we do not wish to throw Cuba into the most difficult of situations—for we have said, and repeat it, notwithstanding what the *Legalidad* has written about the 'pulsations of its tender heart,' that only with a plan as severe as it is rational, and as rational as it is sagacious, and as sagacious as it is rigid, can the war in Cuba be terminated. There is no other argument, no other solution. There is not, nor can there be, more than one of two methods. We must use the greatest severities with the traitors, or the war will never end. No matter that the *Legalidad* calls us savages and barbarians, predicting that we shall be destroying our sons and brothers, and that history will condemn those as cruel and barbarous who ask for this indispensable severity. This system of severity, the English system, (referring to Gov. Eyre, in Jamaica,) is the only efficacious one—the only system that can produce the results desired. It is shown in the energy which the Government at present reigning in Cuba is displaying toward those who formed the Virginius expedition, dealing out the same justice to the pirate crew as to the rebel passengers, on whom the law, and nothing more than the law, is imposing its severe judgment with all the majesty of justice. If, from the time of the breaking out of the rebellion, the rebels had been judged with the same severity and energy; if, instead of so many pardons granted, the lamentable forty days' cessation of hostilities, the commissioners, and other ridiculous negotiations; if, instead of losing uselessly so much time, and, to speak more clearly, losing it foolishly, the rebels had met with the severe punishment they deserve, the struggle which has been maintained by the sanguinary enemies of Spain and the Spaniards—enemies who have only the dagger of discord for their motto—would long since have terminated; and neither the Virginius, nor any other of the expeditions which preceded it, would have dared to come near the shores of Cuba."

THE OTHER PAPERS.

From this you will see that the *Legalidad* has been arguing in favor of justice tempered with mercy—a theme altogether too disagreeable for the *Voz* to entertain for a moment. Far from doing so, it denounces the editor of the *Legalidad* as being one with the insurgents. The *Constancia* reminds the democratic, national, and foreign philanthrophists of that "respectable woman," Mrs. Surratt, who was hanged for complicity, "well or badly proven," in the assassination of President Lincoln; and of the Paris Communists, who have been tried by court-martial as thieves, incendiaries, and assassins. It asks if the crew and passengers of the Virginius are less blameable than they were.

THE RECENT ARRESTS—AN IMPORTANT CONSPIRACY SAID TO BE DISCOVERED.

On Tuesday, when the passengers who arrived by the City of New-York were in the Custom-house shed waiting to have their passports examined, a number of the passengers were arrested on suspicion of being connected with the insurgent cause. They were Don Francisco Lancis, his wife and children, a sister-in-law, and nephew; Mr. Bombalier, an express agent in Havana; Señor Galvez, of Matanzas, Doña Domitila Delmonte, of the same town, and Procurator Gutierrez, of Remedios. Secreted on Mrs. Delmonte's person were found a number of letters and documents. One package she threw to Bombalier, but he, seeing that he was watched, stepped out of the way, thinking that it would fall in the water, but it was at once seized by the officer on the wharf. In Gutierrez's possession, and in his house, documents of great importance were found. While being conducted to his cell, where he has been placed *incomunicado*, he became very violent and endeavored to resist. All the rest of the prisoners are in separate cells, and not allowed to see or communicate with their friends. The case is being investigated, and, as soon as the proofs are complete, will be remitted to the Captain General, and then—time will show; but the *Voz* demands that the full weight of the law shall fall on their heads, and we know what that means. The same night about forty Cubans, and, it is said, some Germans, were arrested, some of them as they were leaving the Tacon Theatre. The talk is now that the Virginius expedition was connected with a grand plot, which, if it had been carried out, would have been decisive for the Cuban cause. This plot had its ramifications throughout the island, and its nature, and names of those implicated, have been discovered through the papers and documents found on board the Virginius, and those taken from the person of Mrs. Delmonte. It is impossible to get at particulars, and no notice should be taken of the rumors which are continually flying about.

FINANCIAL EFFECT OF THE UNEASINESS IN HAVANA—ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. NIOBE.

The late events have made themselves sensibly felt in business, and owing to the uncertainty as to what action the American and British Governments will take in the matter, both gold and exchange have experienced a rise of seven to eight per cent. H. M. S. Niobe arrived at Santiago on the 7th, and her commander had an interview with Brigadier Burriel, but with what result is not known. There are still seven British subjects in prison awaiting their fate, which at last date was not decided.

NAMES OF THE TWELVE EXECUTED ON THE 8TH INST.

At the last moment an official dispatch has been received, giving the names of the twelve Cubans who were executed on the 8th inst. They were Mola, Oscar Varona, Augustin Varona, Guillermo Vals, Boitell, Teucelo, Castellanos, Santa Rosa, Consuegra, Porrso Pita, Otero, and Quesada.

QUASIMODO.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE CABINET TENDER THEIR RESIGNATION.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Immediately after the adjournment of the Assembly last night, the members of the Cabinet waited upon President MacMahon and tendered their resignations. He refused to accept them, and begged the Ministers to retain their offices until a new Cabinet is formed.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON CONGRATULATED.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The majority of the members of the Diplomatic Corps have tendered congratulations to President MacMahon on the prolongation of his term of office.

The Ministers have consented to remain in office until the interpellation concerning the delayed elections is considered and disposed of by the Assembly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SPECIE SHIPMENT FOR NEW-YORK.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Three thousand dollars in bullion was shipped from Liverpool for New-York to-day by the steam-ship Oceanic. The steam-ship Austrian also took $3,000 from Liverpool for Portland.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

A NATIVE CAMP SURPRISED—A THREE HOURS' FIGHT.

LONDON, Nov. 21—5 A. M.—Dispatches from Cape Coast Castle report that Col. Feeting, with 400 men, surprised an Ashantee camp, on the 27th of October, near Dunkwa.

The savages, who at first took to the brush, subsequently attacked the troops, but after an engagement of three hours were driven off. Their loss in killed and wounded is believed to be large.

Five English officers and fifty-two native auxiliaries were wounded. It is claimed that the Ashantees were in full retreat after the fight.

A reinforcement of 200 regulars will soon embark for the African coast.

ITALY.

ADDRESS OF THE POPE TO THE STUDENTS OF THE SUPPRESSED INSTITUTIONS.

ROME, Nov. 20.—The Pope to-day delivered an address to the foreign students about to leave for their homes in consequence of the suppression of the religious institutions of which they were inmates. He warned the Americans among them of the complete and almost excessive liberty to which they would soon be exposed, but at the same time drew a contrast between the non-interference with the Church in their country, and the persecutions to which it was subjected in the German Empire.

RUSSIA.

THE NEVA FROZEN OVER—HEAVY SNOW.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 20.—The River Neva is frozen over. A very heavy snow-storm has occurred in this section of Russia.

THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

DEPARTURE OF THE EXPEDITION FROM BATAVIA.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 20.—The Government has received intelligence that the Dutch expedition has left Batavia for Acheen.

CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE MINISTER OF THE COLONIES.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—Señor Soler, the Minister of the Colonies, arrived here this evening He will land to-morrow, when there will be a public reception similar to that given the new Captain General.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—1 A. M.—The barometer is lowest in the North-west. Southerly and westerly winds, higher temperature, and partly cloudy weather prevail in the upper lake region, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky; south-easterly and south-westerly winds, cold and partly cloudy weather on the lower lakes; southerly and north-westerly winds, cold and generally clear weather in Tennessee and the Southern States; north-westerly winds and cold, clear weather in the Middle and Eastern States; north-westerly winds and partly cloudy weather in the North-west.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle and Eastern States, cold, clear weather, and north-westerly winds veering to southerly at night.

For the lower lake region, variable winds becoming southerly, rising temperature, and increasing cloudiness.

For the upper lakes and southward to Kentucky, south-westerly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional snow.

For the north-west and thence to Missouri, cloudy weather, low temperature and occasional snow and rain.

For Tennessee and thence over the Western Gulf, south-westerly winds, warmer and cloudy weather.

For the Southern States northerly and north-easterly winds, slowly rising temperature, and generally clear weather.

IN THE CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 26°; 6 A. M., 25°; 9 A. M., 27°; 12 M., 32°; 3 P. M., 33°; 6 P. M., 31°; 9 P. M., 29°; 12 P. M., 27°. Average, 28¾°.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE—GOV. CALDWELL'S MESSAGE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 20.—The message of Gov. Caldwell was largely devoted to State finances. He opposes repudiation, and advises a compromise, according to the ability of the State. Several bills were introduced in both Houses for the settlement of the debt, all of which strongly oppose the payment of special tax bonds, but favor a compromise of the old debt. A resolution was passed requesting the Governor to exhaust every means to defeat the injunction suit against the public Treasury by Alfred Self and other bondholders.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 20.—About 9 o'clock to-night, Fritz Poehler, a fresco-painter, aged twenty-five years, went to a restaurant on High street here with Mary Bose, aged seventeen years, to whom he has been paying attention for several months. While seated in one of the booths Poehler said to the saloon-keeper, who knew them both, "Mary says she is going to New-York to-night to enter a convent." Soon after reports of a pistol were heard, and it was found that Poehler had shot Mary dead. He then shot himself three times, and was removed to the Rhode Island Hospital in a dying condition. After the affair the murderer reiterated to a German acquaintance who came in, the complaint that Mary said she was going to a convent. The character of both parties has been good. Poehler seemed to think much of the young girl, who may have talked of entering a convent for the purpose of teasing him.

ELECTION IN TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 20.—There was a complete Democratic victory in the Municipal election to-day. Dr. P. D. Sims was elected Mayor, and J. J. Lowry Marshal. This is the first Democratic victory for city officers since the war.

A LEAF FROM HISTORY.

THE LOPEZ EXPEDITION.

BARBAROUS EXECUTION OF CRITTENDEN AND FIFTY AMERICANS—THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The indignation now felt over the executions in Cuba, was fully as great in 1851, when the news of the execution of the prisoners of the Lopez Bahia Honda expedition was sent from New-Orleans to all parts of the country. The question of Cuban annexation was at that time very popular, especially in the Southern States, and there the indignation was the fiercest. Powerful influence was brought to bear upon President Fillmore's Administration to induce it to make a hostile movement against Spain, but the matter was finally settled without the war for which many were so eager. It was after the acquisition of Florida that the United States began to be interested in the future of Cuba. Only 130 miles from the southernmost point of that State, and situated so near the mouth of the Mississippi, the island seemed from its geographical position to naturally belong to this country. Under the control of England or France, it was feared that it might be used to seriously embarrass us in the event of a war with either power, and the foreign policy of the country has always been so shaped as to prevent such a result. In 1825, a proposition was made to this Government by Spain that in consideration of certain commercial concessions on its part, that the United States should guarantee Spain its possession of Cuba, but Henry Clay, then Secretary of State, on behalf of the Administration, declined the proposition. President Polk, in 1848, authorized the American Minister at Madrid to offer and pay $100,000,000 for the purchase of Cuba, and the Spanish Government peremptorily rejected the offer. The annexation of Cuba then became a political question, furnishing much capital to demagogues, and was regarded by many statesmen as a probable event in the remote future. At this period Narcisso Lopez appeared in the country and inaugurated a movement to free the island, as he claimed, from the yoke of Spain. Lopez was born in Venezuela in 1799. His parents were wealthy, and he was endowed with a liberal education. Entering the Spanish Army he served until 1822, when he retired with the full rank of Colonel. After the Spanish troops evacuated Venezuela Lopez went to Cuba, and from thence to Madrid. Always restless he joined the Constitutional party of Queen Isabella against Don Carlos, became Adjutant to Gen. Valdes, and was a Senator from Seville until he resigned, because the Cortes would not admit representatives of Cuba. Coming to the United States in 1849 with a large fortune at his command, he used nearly the whole of it in fitting out three expeditions to Cuba. He represented to the people of the United States that the creole population of the island were much dissatisfied with Spanish rule, and as proof of it pointed to the fact of several serious popular disturbances there. These the Spaniards claimed, however, were solely the work of his agents, and the slight insurrections in the eastern quarter of the island were speedily suppressed. The popularity of annexation, powerfully backed by the slave-holding interest and the representations of Lopez, induced many young men to enlist in his expeditions to liberate Cuba, and Southern ports, it was found, furnished good opportunities for the departure of the expeditions. Three of these in all were organized by Lopez. One called the "Round Island Expedition," in 1849; another the "Cardenas Invasion" expedition; and the third and last the disastrous one to Bahia Honda. The first expedition was arrested by the United States Government, and the second rendered abortive by the vigilance of the Spanish authorities, aided by this Government. Lopez carried, on his last enterprise, about 480 men. The men were of various nationalities, chiefly Americans, Hungarians, Irishmen, Germans, and Englishmen, and the majority of them were not citizens of the United States.

Lopez himself commanded, and several of his chief officers were Spaniards. The steamer Pampero was the vessel engaged for the enterprise, and she sailed from New-Orleans early in the morning of Aug. 3, 1851. The vessel left stealthily, but it was afterward charged that the Collector of the port of New-Orleans was cognizant of her movements, and he was eventually removed from office. Touching at Key West, she steered for the coast of Cuba, and landed between the 11th and 12th of August at Playtas, within about twenty leagues of Havana. The main body marched to Los Pasos, about six leagues distant, and the rest of the force, under the command of Col. W. S. Crittenden, a young American of a good family, were left in charge of the baggage. Crittenden attempted to form a connection with the main body, and was assailed on the morning of the 13th by a Spanish force, and a fierce battle ensued. Bravely contesting every foot of ground, Crittenden and his force retreated to the place of landing, and he and fifty of his men succeeded in getting into four boats, and endeavored to escape. They were picked up Aug. 15 near the Cuban shore by the Spanish war-steamer Habanero, cruising in the neighborhood, and carried to Havana.

Lopez and the main body of the expedition had an engagement at Los Pasos, a few miles from the coast, in which a considerable number of Spaniards were killed. After another bloody battle he was defeated, and in their retreat the best portion of his command were killed, wounded or captured. He was himself taken prisoner shortly afterward, and the remainder of his men who did not die from hardship, exposure, and starvation in the mountains, were made captives. Crittenden and the rest of the men taken prisoners by the Spanish steamer were brought to Havana in the night, and, after a hasty trial, were shot at 11 A. M. the next morning, before the Castle of Atares.

The execution was witnessed by nearly 20,000 people. Young Crittenden, Victor Kerr, and the whole of the party met their fate with rare heroism. The prisoners were marched to the place of slaughter in parties of twelve, and six were shot at a time. Young Crittenden refused to kneel and turn his back to the firing party, as ordered. He said, "No, an American kneels only to his God, and always faces his enemies." Kerr and others acted in the same manner, and one young man before his execution requested that his watch might be sent to his sweetheart. After the execution unparalleled barbarities were practiced upon the bodies of the slain. They were stripped of their clothing by a rabble of about a hundred, their eyes torn out, fingers and noses cut off and otherwise mutilated. Some of the demoniacal mob stuck the heads on sticks and paraded with them through the streets. The corpses were then thrown promiscuously into rude hearses, like dead cattle into a butcher's cart, and buried. Crittenden was a nephew of John Jay Crittenden, then United States Attorney General, a West Point graduate, who, after serving in the Mexican war with honor, resigned, and was much esteemed in his native State, Kentucky.

Gen. Lopez was publicly garroted in Havana, on Sept. 1 of the same year, meeting his death with great firmness and courage. Several of the remaining prisoners were, after a short delay, pardoned, and about 160 of them were sent to Spain to be condemned as criminals to work in the mines. At the execution of Lopez there were present 3,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and 8,000 citizens. Lopez was brought to the Punta, a public place in Havana, and made to ascend a platform fifteen feet, on which was placed the chair of execution. He turned his face to the multitude, and addressing them briefly, concluded by saying, "I die for my beloved Cuba." He then took his seat, the garroting machinery was adjusted, one turn of the screw was given, the head of Lopez dropped forward, and all was over.

The news of the failure of the expedition and the execution of Crittenden and his comrades created intense excitement in all parts of the United States. Mass-meetings were held in New-York and elsewhere, the Spaniards were stigmatized as "butchers," and the National Government was called upon by excited people to commence hostilities at once with Spain and annex Cuba. In New-Orleans the public fever took the form of a riot. It was reported in that city that the Spanish Consul's Secretary, who arrived in the steamer Empire, from Havana, had brought letters from the men executed, and that he would not deliver them. Indignation was also excited against several Spanish shop-keepers who manifested displeasure at remarks of their customers on the action of the Spanish authorities, and placards were posted up calling upon the people to destroy the office of the Spanish newspaper La Union. That office was attacked by a mob, as was also the office of the Spanish Consul. The Spanish flag was taken from the latter place and torn to pieces, and the Consul burnt in effigy. The mob also attempted to destroy a number of the coffee-houses and cigar stores owned by Spanish residents. The newspaper office, and several of the coffee-houses and stores were entirely demolished, and the others partially. The total loss by damage to the property of Spanish people, it was estimated by Mr. O. D. Crossman, then Mayor of New-Orleans, was not over $27,000, but a large amount of other people's property was injured.

As soon as the Government was officially informed of the execution, the United States sloop-of-war Saranac, under command of Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, was ordered to Havana. Commodore Parker was instructed to inquire into the charges against the persons executed, the circumstances under which they were taken, and everything concerning their trial and sentence. The result of the inquiry, as laid before the State Department, was that the prisoners all admitted the charge of being invaders, and were executed while their companions in arms were making war against the Government of the island. It was decided that all the United States Government could do under the circumstances was to make an effort to procure the release of the United States citizens of the expedition sent to Spain, not because it felt under any obligation to do so, as the invaders had violated the United States laws and the laws of nations, but out of sympathy for the young men and their families. Several British subjects among those prisoners were aided by Mr. Crawford, the British Consul in Havana, while they were in prison there, but Mr. Allan F. Owen, the American Consul, it was alleged, was afraid of the Spaniards and would not give them such assistance as was in his power. Mr. J. S. Thrasher, a resident American proprietor of the Faro Industrial newspaper, did all he could for them, and they were thus provided with some comforts. The prisoners were finally released by the efforts of their respective Governments, a special appropriation being made by Congress for the payment of the expenses home of the United States prisoners. The result of a diplomatic correspondence between Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, and Hon. John Jay Crittenden, Acting Secretary, and the Spanish Minister at Washington, A. Calderon De La Barca, was that the Spanish Consul at New-Orleans, Mr. Laborde, received indemnity for the damage done his property, and the action of the New-Orleans mob, and its insult to the Spanish flag were disavowed. Orders were also given to United States ships in the West Indies to assist Spain to resist any further invasion of Cuba. Mr. Owen, the American Consul at Havana, whose conduct to the prisoners made him so unpopular at home, was replaced, and the Collector of the port of New-Orleans, from whence the expedition sailed, was removed.

The survivors of the unfortunate expedition laid the blame of the death of their comrades, their own sufferings, and the total failure of the movement, on the native Cubans, from whom they alleged they had every promise of co-operation and received but a pusillanimous support. The Spaniards called the invaders filibusteros, alleged that they were in the pay of American speculators, and that the New-Orleans newspapers had deceived the Americans as to insurrection on the island. The anti-slavery party of the country alleged that Lopez was acting in the interest of slaveholders, and that the annexation of Cuba was wanted to strengthen slavery. This finally made the scheme unpopular in a large part of the country.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

The following proclamation was issued yesterday:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1873.

The exemption of our City during the present year from pestilence, while some of our sister cities have been sorely afflicted, and the numberless bounties and blessings we have received from a beneficent Creator, call for the grateful recognition of our people in the observance of the 27th inst., set apart by the President of the United States and the Governor of this State, as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer. And I would recommend the suspension of all business on that day; and that liberality be extended to the poor and unfortunate among us, to enable them to participate in the enjoyments of this religious festival.

Given under my hand, at the Mayor's Office, this 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1873.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.

CONVENTION OF CARRIAGE MAKERS.

A convention of the carriage makers of the United States was held yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Mr. C. P. Kimball, of Portland, Me., presiding. Over fifty representatives were present. A letter was read from Mr. James Gould, of Albany, in which he expressed his views on the subject of carriage guarantees, and urged the association to take action upon the question. Mr. J. W. Britton offered a resolution protesting against the manufacture of carriages by convicts in the State Prison of Maine. His principal ground of objection was that the State was entering into competition with its own tax-payers. The resolution was adopted. A motion was made by Mr. Moore, of Philadelphia, urging the association to petition Congress for the repeal of the Bankruptcy act, which was also adopted. Mr. Kimball introduced resolutions setting forth that great frauds were being perpetrated on the Government by the importation of foreign carriages, under the pretext that they were second-hand, and calling on Congress to equalize the tariff on them. The high rates charged by insurance companies on carriage manufactories was discussed at much length. It was suggested that a list of the losses sustained by insurance companies be collected by the association, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of risk in this branch of insurance.

CONVEYANCE OF SPECIE.

Within the last month large consignments of specie have been received from England at the Assay Office in Wall street. Those who have seen packages of specie conveyed to the vessels in Liverpool, London, or Havre, accompanied with a strong detachment of the shipping banks' private police must have been very favorably impressed as to the character of our citizens upon witnessing the mode of conveyance adopted in this City. It is no unusual occurrence to see boxes containing from $100,000 to $200,000 passing through the streets, upon a public truck, from the steam-ship docks to the Assay Office with no other guard than the clerk belonging to the firm to which they were consigned. There is, perhaps, no other class of freight the officers of European steamers consider so troublesome as large quantities of coin, on account of the difficulty in handling it from its great weight as well as the extraordinary care and watchfulness required for its safety.

SALMON IN THE HUDSON.

It will be gratifying to those gentlemen who have pressed the matter of stocking the upper waters of the Hudson with salmon upon the attention of the United States Fishery Commission, through the columns of *Forest and Stream*, to learn by the subjoined letter that their wishes have been cheerfully acceded to:

UNITED STATES COMMISSION, FISH AND FISHERIES,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1873.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I am perfectly willing to place a good lot of Sacramento salmon in the Hudson River. Seth Green has 250,000, and I will tell him to so dispose of a portion.

Very truly yours,
SPENCER F. BAIRD, Commissioner.

—*Forest and Stream*, Nov. 20.

TECHNICAL COURT OFFICERS.

Motion was made before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, by Mr. H. S. Dennison, as counsel for Samuel Jackson, for a writ of mandamus to compel the Controller to pay the latter eight months' salary as an officer of the Marine Court. In opposition to the application, Assistant Corporation Counsel Andrews read an affidavit of the Clerk of the Marine Court, setting forth that when changes took place in the mode of appointment of officers of that court, the relator was left out in the cold, and during the eight months for which he claimed pay had rendered no services, had never received an assignment as officer of the court from the Clerk, and had never asked for any. Under those circumstances, Mr. Andrews said, the relator was simply claiming to be entitled to pay as a technical officer of the court during time in which he had rendered no services as such, nor pretended to render any, and the motion should, therefore, be denied. Decision reserved.

POST OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.

Postmaster James has recently appointed two ladies to the position of Searcher in the Post Office. The appointment is somewhat of an innovation, as hitherto women have been debarred from serving the Government in the New-York Post Office. The ladies appointed are Mrs. Chubbuck, widow of a brother of Fanny Forrester, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Judson, and Mrs. Buel, widow of Gen. Buel, a Western officer. The latter was appointed at the request of President Grant. A special office has been assigned the ladies for their exclusive use.

CONTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Controller Green reports the following payments into the City and County Treasury yesterday: From taxes of 1873 and water rents, $251,152 34; from arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $16,606 27; from collection of assessments and interest, $2,165 45; from market rents and fees, $360; from water rents, $3,912 52; from permits to tap water-pipes, $127; from Bureau of Permits, Mayor's office, $1,007; from licenses, Mayor's office, $1,075; total, $275,626 33.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

ANOTHER SCHEME FRUSTRATED.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL JOURNAL TAKEN OFF THE LIST OF SUPPLIES—WHY COMMISSIONER FARR IS ATTACKED.

During the period while the notorious Nathaniel Sands controlled the Board of Education that body made a contract with the proprietor of an obscure newspaper called the *Public School Journal* to furnish copies of that publication to the teachers of the public schools. The connection of the owner of the paper with the Tammany Ring, he having been a partner of Tweed in the *Transcript*, probably affords the explanation as to why the resolution authorizing the contract was passed. It does not appear that the teachers in any way expressed a desire to be supplied with the paper, and, in fact, the majority of them to-day speak of it and its contents with contempt.

Soon after the present Commissioners of Education were appointed under the new charter some of their number commenced an agitation to rid the department of the incubus of the *Public School Journal*. They urged that the paper was of no possible utility in an educational point of view, that its articles on topics connected with public instruction were worthless, and that in any case the board had no legal right to expend the money of the tax-payers in keeping alive such a publication, and that, too, at a period when, according to their own statements to the public, they were in pressing need of funds for more important purposes, such as the proper heating of the schools. About the only argument which the supporters of the paper were able to adduce in its favor was the necessity of having the teachers supplied in some way with a record of the proceedings of the board at their regular meetings. To that it was answered that that was a business which, under the provisions of the new charter, properly belonged to the *City Record*. The following is the clause in the charter covering the subject:

"All advertising required to be done for the City, and all notices required by law or ordinance to be published in Corporation papers, shall be inserted, at the public expense, only in the *City Record*, and a publication therein shall be a sufficient compliance with any law or ordinance requiring publication of such matters or notices; but there may be inserted in two morning and two evening and two weekly papers published in the English language, and in one newspaper published in the German language, all in said City, to be designated by the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, and Commissioner of Public Works annually, brief advertisements calling attention to any contracts intended to be awarded or bonds to be sold, and referring for full information to said *City Record*. No money shall be paid from the City Treasury for advertising hereafter done except such as is herein authorized, and no action shall be maintained or judgment obtained against the City for any advertising hereafter done except such as is herein authorized."

This it would seem ought to have decided the controversy, but the friends of the *Public School Journal* fought hard and raised the question as to whether, for the purposes of publication mentioned, the Board of Education was to be considered a part of the City Government. A correspondence upon this point ensued between the Corporation Counsel and the Superintendent of the *City Record*, and Mr. Smith finally decided that for the purposes of publication referred to the Board of Education was to be considered a part of the City Government. But to set the matter completely at rest, the Board of the *City Record*, namely, the Mayor, the Corporation Counsel, and the Commissioner of Public Works, on Nov. 13 passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to cause to be published in the *City Record* the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, the Board of Education and the Board of Excise.

This was passed in order to come under the portion of the charter, section 111, that "The Mayor may order the insertion of any official matter or report in the *City Record*."

The passage of this resolution removed the last prop from the *Public School Journal*, and the proceedings of the Board of Education will hereafter be regularly published in the *City Record*. Almost concurrently with the passage of the above resolution by the Board of the *City Record*, the Commissioners of Education took action in the premises, and at a meeting held Nov. 5, by a vote of 10 to 6 decided to remove the *Public School Journal* from the list of supplies.

The gentleman to whom is mainly due the credit of bringing about this result, is Commissioner James M. Farr, Chairman of the Committee on Supplies, who has been unceasing in his efforts to relieve the department and the tax-payers of this unnecessary expense. It is not surprising, therefore, that Mr. Farr in the recent issues of the *Public School Journal* should be assailed with a virulence and asperity almost unparalleled. That gentleman, however, can afford to smile at the malice of his assailants, as no one can be in the least astray as to the motive that prompts the assaults made upon him, namely, the rage of those whose designs on the public purse he has baffled.

The following figures show the amount of public money expended during the past twenty-two months on the *Public School Journal*:

Amount expended, 1872	$6,435 95
First quarter, 1873	1,239 49
Second quarter, 1873	1,257 21
July, 1873	419 07
August, 1873	419 07
September, 1873	419 07
October, 1873	419 07
Total	$10,608 93

Now the *City Record* can be supplied to the teachers of the public schools for about $600 per annum, so that it will readily be seen that by getting rid of the *School Journal* a saving will be effected to the department of about $5,000 a year—a sum not to be slighted in times like the present.

It is understood that the proprietor of the discarded publication is making strenuous efforts to the end that the board may be induced to rescind the resolution removing the paper from the list of supplies. But there can be little doubt that the efforts will be unsuccessful. Besides, it is more than doubtful whether the Commissioners were ever legally authorized to make the contract with the *School Journal* at all, and in this connection it may be well to state that there are reasons for believing that any further bills contracted by the Department of Education on account of the *School Journal* will not be honored by Controller Green.

THAT S. C. CHECK ONCE MORE.

Mr. John T. Drew now says that the money on the celebrated "$2,000 S. C. or bearer" check was paid over by Mr. Ames, after he drew it, to Amos B. Merrill. The following is his letter, which is addressed to the editor of the Chicago *Journal*:

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 17, 1873.

DEAR SIR: Your note of the 15th is received.

In reply, I have to say that the money drawn on the "$1,200 S. C. check," June 22, 1868, by Hon. Oakes Ames, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, was paid to Amos B. Merrill, Esq., an attorney, at that time in the employ of Mr. Ames, to look after his "Southern cotton" speculations. The books of the late Mr. Merrill, who died some time before Mr. Ames, will show the honorable nature of their associations, and also the fact of the fee of $1,200 paid him June 22, 1868, "on account of services in the Rob Roy cotton claim." It was through the legal acumen and astuteness of Mr. Merrill that Mr. Ames was saved $132,648 00 in that one case.

In the multiplicity of his transactions, Mr. Ames very naturally relied much on brief memoranda, such as the "S. C." on the check in question, and, long after, when harassed by his associates and badgered by the investigations carried on in "Credit Mobilier," he forgot the original use of the $1,200, and concluded it belonged among the "dividend checks," while in reality it went to pay an honorable debt due a deserving counsel.

This brief statement of the facts within my knowledge will go as far as a longer story with those who are disposed to do Mr. Colfax and Mr. Ames justice, and nothing should be added in the hope of convincing their chronic enemies, on the principle of a trite Eastern maxim, that "He who scrubs an ass' head wastes his soap."

Respectfully,
JOHN T. DREW,
No. 1,332 F street, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has transmitted to the Board of Assessors the certificates of the cost of the following improvements, in order that the assessments therefor may be made:

Regulating, grading, &c., Fortieth street, between First and Second avenues	$23,562 65
Receiving basin at north-east corner Pearl street and Peck slip	333 80
Underground drains between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets and Fourth and Lexington avenues	934 00
Regulating and grading Eighty-fourth street, from Eighth to Tenth avenues	10,804 61
Flagging in Thirty-seventh street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues	768 99
Sewer in One Hundred and Fourth street, between Second and Third avenue	2,533 30
Sewer in Dry Dock street, between Tenth and Twelfth streets	1,431 25
Regulating and grading One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, from Seventh avenue to boulevard	86,967 57
Total	$132,236 17

DEMOCRATIC DEFAULTERS IN IOWA.

The Democrats have not had many opportunities to handle the public funds in Iowa, but that they have frequently managed to improve those given them is shown by this little paragraph from the *Des Moines Register* of the 15th inst.: "Later investigations show that the robbery of James A. Bryan, the Democratic Treasurer of the Democratic County of Jackson—one of the three Democratic counties in Iowa—amounts to over $50,000. And now that suit has been commenced for the recovery of the money from Bryan's Democratic bondsmen, it is found that all of them—all of them Reformers, too—have put their property out of their hands. With this $50,000 Democratic defalcation, with the $35,000 one of the same kind in Dubuque County, with another one of the same sort amounting to over $12,000 in Decatur County, and with the $132,000 cash standing charged up on the State's books to James D. Eads, the only Superintendent of Schools the Democratic Party ever had in Iowa—the most of which money was devoted to starting Democratic papers—isn't it about time for the Iowa Democracy to begin to remember itself, and to sing not so loud on the upper register of public honesty and official purity?"

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ONE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE CORRECTION CONFIRMED—PUBLIC WORKS TO BE COMMENCED.

The Board of Aldermen met at 3 o'clock yesterday, President Vance in the chair.

Alderman Flanagan offered a resolution granting permission to the "Fireless Engine Company" to run their engine on any of the City railroads above Fourteenth street, on trial, with a view to make transit up town more rapid.

Alderman Van Schaick thought it would be no harm to pass the resolution, as the question of rapid transit was a very important one. The motion was was adopted.

The board then appointed two additional clerks—one at a salary of $1,500 and the other at $1,200 a year.

A resolution was adopted designating the building on the corner of Fourth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street as the place to hold the Harlem Police and Civil Courts after the 1st of December.

The quarterly report of the Finance Department was then presented.

Alderman Monheimer moved that 500 copies of the report be printed, so that the public might see what sums were paid by Mr. Green to Mr. Olcott and other examiners. The motion was adopted. The report shows the following expenses for the quarter ending Oct. 31:

Contingencies, Controller's office	$5,197
Contingencies, Legislative Department	83
Contingencies, Law Department	9,338
Cleaning streets	295,000
Fire Department	317,000
Fourth avenue improvement	232,973
Interest on City debt	495,000
Lamps and gas	677,821
Maintenance and government of parks	155,327
Charities and Correction	286,441
Police Department	701,088
Salaries, Department of Finance	66,798
Salaries, Public Works	34,161
Salaries, Law Department	47,644
Salaries, Legislative Department	44,614
Total	$3,061,013

Alderman Morris moved that the message of the Mayor of Aug. 30, nominating Robt. D. Nesmith and Wm. Blake as Commissioners of Charitable Correction, be taken from the table.

Alderman Reilly called for the yeas and nays.

The motion was put and lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Vance, Billings, Cooper, Monheimer, Morris, Ottendorfer, Van Schaick—7.

Negative—Aldermen Falconer, Kehr, Koch, Lysaght, Reilly, Claussen, Flanagan—7.

Before the result was announced Aldermen Claussen and Flanagan changed their votes to the affirmative, and the resolution was thus carried by a vote of 9 to 5.

Alderman Morris—I now move that the nomination of Mr. Robert D. Nesmith be confirmed.

Alderman Koch opposed the motion. He said that the law was as bad as any that had ever been enacted in Russia, and that it embodied illegal interference with the rights of parents. Sections 6 and 8 of the law were then referred to by Mr. Koch, and at his request they were read by the Clerk. The sections empower Police officers to take idle children from saloons, theatres, and varieties, and to hand them over to the Commissioners of Charitable Correction preparatory to taking steps for their reformation.

Alderman Monheimer moved an amendment that the board first take action on the nomination of Mr. Blake. This motion was carried.

A vote was then taken on the nomination of Mr. Blake, with the following result:

Affirmative—Aldermen Vance, Billings, Morris—3.

Negative—Aldermen Cooper, Falconer, Claussen, Flanagan, Kehr, Koch, Lysaght, Monheimer, Ottendorfer, Reilly, Van Schaick—11.

Alderman Van Schaick moved that the nomination of Dr. Robert D. Nesmith be confirmed, and it was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Vance, Billings, Cooper, Flanagan, Kehr, Monheimer, Morris, Van Schaick—8.

Negative—Aldermen Claussen, Falconer, Koch, Lysaght, Ottendorfer, Reilly—6.

The nomination of Mr. Blake was then laid over.

Alderman Van Schaick asked the President to what committee the estimate of $500,000 for contingencies, as passed by the Board of Apportionment, was referred.

President Vance replied that the estimate was sent to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

The board then passed a large number of resolutions to lay pavements, build sewers, and other works, under the charge of Commissioner Van Nort, with a view to provide employment for laborers now idle in this City, after which they adjourned until Monday next.

After the adjournment, Alderman Monheimer stated that an effort would be made to secure the nomination of Mr. McCarthy, a coal-dealer in the Ninth Ward, or Mr. Joseph Donohue, as Commissioner of Charitable Correction, in place of Mr. Blake.

A WESTERN VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

The operations of a vigilance committee in Gilroy, Cal., in clearing the town of dangerous inmates are thus described in a telegram dated Nov. 9: "About forty of our leading citizens met at Masonic Hall, and elected Hon. Alexander Hay for their Captain. A committee of ten were appointed to accompany him as a guard. A citizen who was acquainted with the men to be notified, accompanied the Captain and pointed out the characters. The rest of the company were in reserve for any emergency. The first raid was made on the dance-house kept by Joe Barbie, an old convict. A couple of men were here picked up and placed under guard. Barbie was notified by Capt. Hay to leave town in forty-eight hours. From there the committee scoured the town, picking up in all ten men, the most notorious of whom were, Billy Smith, Joseph Newell, Charley Howard, and John Williams. John Blanchon, who kept another dance-house, received the same notice as Barbie. One of the men under guard was sick, and another had a wife and child in town. They were kept in custody until noon to-day, and placed on the train for San Francisco. The remaining eight were accompanied by a guard five miles north of the town, and notified never to return, under penalty of severe punishment. Several of the crowd sent off were old convicts. The committee did not find all their men, but will continue the organization till the town is rid of every suspicious character. The whole affair was quietly done, without any violence or noise, and meets with the approval of the entire community. The town is patrolled by a large force every night."

BETTING ILLEGAL IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A suit brought to recover $20 paid as a wager was tried some months ago in the Superior Court at Boston. The plaintiff and the defendant had both claimed that they had won the wager, but the stakeholder decided in favor of the defendant, and delivered the money to him under a protest of the plaintiff. At the trial the defendant attempted to put in evidence tending to show that he had won the wager; but the presiding Judge excluded it, and ruled and instructed the jury that courts did not sit to decide wagers, and that it did not matter whether the plaintiff was right or not regarding the question; and that if before the money was paid over to the defendant the plaintiff forbade payment thereof, then the defendant received it without consideration and wrongfully, and would be liable in an action for money had and received. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiff in the sum of $20 and interest from the date of the writ. The defendant took exceptions, which have been overruled by the Supreme Court. The court says: "By the laws of Massachusetts all wagers are void. The defendant having received the money with notice that the plaintiff had forbidden the stakeholder to pay it, is liable in an action for money had and received."

A LUNCH-BOX FULL OF POWDER.

A Massachusetts paper relates that on Friday morning last some workmen who were engaged in building a wall for Mr. Barnes, near his residence in Lincoln village, that State, requested to take their dinner cans to the house and put them on the stove, to warm their dinners. Among the cans was one, similar in appearance to the others, containing powder for blasting. Mr. Barnes complied with the request, and not knowing that one can contained powder, placed them all on a hot stove in his kitchen, when the powder exploded, smashing the stove and shattering the windows and doors and making a general wreck of the room. Mrs. Barnes was near the stove at the time, and happening to stoop to take something from the floor at the moment of the explosion, escaped without injury.

THE PROVIDENCE DEFAULTER.

A warrant was issued in Providence, R. I., on Monday, for the arrest of Stephen P. Wardwell, the defaulting cashier of the Commercial National Bank, of that city, when it was found that he had absconded. The *Journal* says: "It is understood that he left the city Friday night. It is evident that too much reliance was placed upon his solemn protestations that he desired to remain and do the utmost possible to repair the injuries to individuals caused by his crime. While his flight tends to divert the sympathy of his friends, it is doubtful if he escapes the hand of justice, unless, indeed, he becomes a perpetual exile, when he must be surrendered to the disquiet and remorse of a guilty conscience."

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

It is now considered almost certain that the headings between the centre and west shafts of the Hoosac Tunnel will meet on Thanksgiving Day. Only 100 feet remain to be opened. Ceremonies of some nature will mark the event. A great deal of work still remains to be done, however, before the tunnel can be used. The calculation now is to finish the tunnel and approaches, so that the first train can be run through on the 1st of July.

FRANCE.

THE ASSEMBLY—THE BAZAINE TRIAL—COL. STOFFEL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1873.

After the long vacation, the National Assembly met at 12 o'clock to-day, but at the hour I write no news has been received from Versailles. It is scarcely probable, however, that anything of great importance will transpire during the first day's session, for, as usual, the time must be mainly occupied in the necessary reorganization, the election of a Speaker, and the appointment of the various committees. By the time this business is over it will be near the hour for adjournment, and each fraction will be glad to have a few hours' reflection after seeing the general disposition of the Chamber. Yet one cannot be too sure of this, for it is known that each side is very anxious to be first in with its proposition. It was at first presumed that a first trial of strength would take place on the proposition to proceed with the election of a Speaker for the term, but the Left does not dare face such a vote at the outset, and hence no candidate will be brought forward against M. Buffet. He will be re-elected, therefore, and will preside at the time of forming the committees or commissions as they are called here. My impression of the moment is that the next step will be an adjournment until to-morrow, but some hasty individual may try to take time by the forelock, and may succeed, by a great deal of audacity, in getting a proposition of some sort before the Chamber.

THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

For some days I have said nothing about the trial of Marshal Bazaine, and for the reason that more than a week has passed since it was a question of Bazaine, the Marshal sitting there like a witness, while other officers are being tried upon the accusations of the reporter. The personality of Marshal Bazaine has not been in question for many a day. Were I to attempt to follow the debates, it would take five or six columns to explain this new phase of the affair, and hence I must give an idea of the point at issue by an example. Imagine, then, that some ten days ago the trial reached the most important point of the accusation, that regarding MacMahon's march, Bazaine being charged with traitorously leaving him and his army to be crushed by the enemy. It was necessary to clear up this point. The first dispatch was from Bazaine, announcing his battle of Saint Privat, in which his troops held their positions, but owing to the want of munitions the army would be forced to enter Metz. This was done, and as the Army of Metz was sheltered for the moment, MacMahon, in accord with the Emperor, ordered his army back to Paris. The first regiments were barely in motion when another dispatch came from Bazaine, saying that he should make an attempt to break away in a few days and march toward the fortified places of the north. MacMahon immediately turned his army toward Metz, and began the fatal march which ended at Sedan. This was between the 20th and 22d of August. While the Army of Châlons was marching toward Metz, another dispatch came from Bazaine, who had heard nothing from outside, saying that he had been forced to delay his projected movement, and ending, "I will let you know when I am ready to move." This dispatch MacMahon never received, and Bazaine was accused of not having sent it. But it was shown that such a dispatch was sent, and after being read at Longwy, was sent on to MacMahon's head-quarters by telegraph, and also by two agents. MacMahon at first said that if he had received his dispatch it would not have checked his movement, but he now says that it might have done so. At this point two spies, Miès and Rabasse, enter upon the scene. Colonel the Marquis D'Abzac was chief of MacMahon's staff; Colonel the Baron Stoffel was at the head of the news bureau, and was charged with the spies and agents. The two men above mentioned were detailed from the Police by M. Pietri, and Stoffel sent them to Metz. He gave each man 1,000 francs on starting, and promised them 25,000 francs if they went to Metz and returned with news. As many spies were sent out, Stoffel naturally thought very little about these two, and soon a dispatch came from them saying that they could not go into Metz, the danger being so great, and one of the officers in Stoffel's bureau telegraphed to them to return. Just then the dispatch above mentioned, from Bazaine, arrived at Longwy, and was telegraphed to MacMahon, says Commandant Magnan, and the two spies say they took it back to head-quarters. They entered late at night, roused the officers from their beds, and Miès was introduced into the chamber of the Colonel, who read the dispatch in his shirt, saying, as he again jumped into bed, "but we heard that two days ago." If this means anything, it means that the dispatch from Longwy had come by telegraph. Then the two agents reported to their direct chief, Stoffel, saying that they could not carry out their mission, and handing in a written report of their operations. They called the Colonel's attention to the fact that, joined to their report was a letter of recommendation for a man named Guyard, sent by the commander of Longwy. "Very well," says Stoffel, placing the papers upon his desk under the paper-weight, and as the men said they had no money, he gave each 250 francs. They went away satisfied, or without making any further demands, knowing that, as they had failed in their mission, they were not entitled to the reward. But afterward these two men seem to have spread the report that Col. Stoffel, instead of giving them the 25,000 francs, had put them in his own pocket. When questioned before the committee, they stated that the dispatch from Longwy was placed under their report and the recommendation of Guyard, and, although they will not swear positively, they believe that they called Col. Stoffel's attention to it. This the latter denies, and says that news from Metz was the great affair of the moment, and since he was willing to pay 25,000 francs for a few lines from Bazaine, it is not likely he should let such a dispatch escape, if his attention had been called to it.

THE CHARGE AGAINST STOFFEL.

Upon these facts the report charges Col. Stoffel with having traitorously suppressed a dispatch which, had it been laid before MacMahon, would have saved the army. One sees that the charge rests upon the statement of the discontented spies who had failed in their mission. Both of them added considerable to their testimony when last questioned, and the Duc D'Aumale lectured them very severely when he found that the two had met the day before and concocted, or agreed upon, their further evidence. But it is just possible that this dispatch might have been in the packet of papers given to Col. Stoffel, in which case he might be accused of negligence; but what becomes of the Chief of Staff who told Miès that he had received the news two days before? Miès said he had since recognized the officer as Col. D'Abzac, MacMahon's Chief of Staff, but that officer strenuously and emphatically denies that he was ever called out of bed by the agents in question. When confronted, Miès swore that D'Abzac was the man; the latter swore as positively that he was not. During all this time, it will be observed, there is no question of Marshal Bazaine, who really sent the dispatch which was received at Longwy.

THE "INCIDENT."

At this point came in the "incident Stoffel." Let me premise that this officer has suffered most severely for having spoken the truth. At Berlin he wrote some remarkable reports, giving exactly the condition of the Prussian Army and the designs of the Government; but the energetic warnings he then addressed to the Tuileries were unread or unheeded. When the war broke out he was attached to MacMahon's staff, in charge of the "Bureau of Information." Under Gambetta he recommended certain necessary reforms, and was thrown out of service. Under M. Thiers he told the honest truth about the entry of the troops into Paris, and gave the credit to the brave Duchâtel, which was not given in the official journal, and was immediately retired; and now he is accused of an outrageous crime, appears before the court in citizens' dress, and says that he is "without profession" in reply to the President's question. Moreover, he was made a catspaw on the 24th of May, and when put forward as a candidate he was betrayed because it was politic to unite the majority by allowing the election of Barodet. He had simply been used to divide the Conservative vote with M. De Rémusat. Yet M. Stoffel was for eight years a Professor at St. Cyr, and is one of the most intelligent officers of the French Army. It is only natural, after this experience, that M. Stoffel should have his temper roused. He has not yet been punished enough for speaking the truth out of season, and when his deposition ended, he asked permission to rectify an accusation against himself. "But you are here as a witness, not as an accused," said the Duc D'Aumale, "and I cannot allow you to discuss the report." After several attempts the Baron said: "I wished to speak of a charge against myself, but since I cannot, I will say that I share the sentiment of the entire army for the report and the reporter, having for him a sentiment of contempt and disdain." This speech was interrupted three times by the President, but it was finally completed, and amid great excitement Baron Stoffel left the room.

The scene which followed the resumption of the recess is indescribable, but some idea of it may be gained from the following summary:

Col. Stoffel, at the end of your deposition you employed words which constitute an insult to the court; they escaped my observation at the time, but my attention has been called to them by the other members of the Council. I will read the words to you and then ask you whether you acknowledge having used them, and whether you maintain them. They were these: "With respect to the reporter, I share the sentiments of the entire army, and feel for him only contempt and disdain."

Col. Stoffel declared that he maintained the language just read.

The President—As you do not retract them, I exercise my discretionary power, and in application of articles of the military and penal codes order a report of this incident to be drawn up and submitted to the commander of the First Military Division, who will take what steps he may think proper.

The Duke D'Aumale read the text of the articles referred to, and from which it appeared that an outrage to the Court could be punished immediately by the Tribunal itself if the person by whom it was committed were amenable to military justice; otherwise a report must be drawn up and submitted to the General commanding the division. As Col. Stoffel is on the retired list the latter course had now to be adopted. The punishment for such offenses is imprisonment for from a fortnight to two years; or, if committed by a soldier, from two to five years.

The President (to the Clerk)—Write out the *procès-verbal* as I dictate to you: "Col. Stoffel, a witness, has pronounced before the court-martial the following words: 'With respect to the reporter,' &c. Questioned by the President of the court, and invited to retract or explain them, he declares that he persists in them." (To Col. Stoffel:) Before signing, I ask you whether you admit the correctness of those minutes?

Col. Stoffel—I will only remark that I have not been asked to explain them, as stated.

The President—Then I will allow you to do so, and, in the meantime, I suspend the *procès-verbal*.

Col. Stoffel—I am accused of an act of which I am innocent.

The President—That is not the kind of explanation I require; it must be equivalent to a retraction, and not an attempt to justify the outrage.

Col. Stoffel—The only explanation I can give is that I employed hasty language when I felt myself attacked in my honor.

The President (to the Clerk) continues—"Invited to give an explanation, the only one he could furnish did not appear satisfactory."

M. Lachaud here rose to intercede, but the President said that the affair only concerned himself, who was responsible for the dignity of the court. The counsel for the defense nevertheless appealed to the witness to withdraw the words.

The President—The offense has been public and the apology must be public also.

Col. Stoffel continuing to preserve silence, the President charged the Clerk to close the *procès-verbal* and send it before the General commanding the First Military Division. The President then ordered Colonel Stoffel to withdraw.

The President then called up successively the witnesses Rabasse and Miès, and asked them whether they persisted in their assertions relative to the delivery of the dispatches to Col. Stoffel on the morning of the 26th August, recapitulating to each the chief points of his evidence. They both replied in the affirmative.

Col. Stoffel was next sent for and in reply to questions again admitted that he received papers from those witnesses on the 26th August, but, as before, affirmed that he did not read them at the moment and forgot them afterward.

The Government Commissioner, being asked if he had any observation to make, rose and gave notice to the court that he reserved the right of instituting a criminal information against Col. Stoffel for abstracting or destroying an official dispatch sent to Marshal De MacMahon.

M. Lachaud appealed to the court on behalf of witness, saying: Since you think loss of memory a crime, he is not the only one guilty of it.

The President—All I can do is to take note of the demand of the prosecution.

The court was then adjourned, amid great excitement, until the next day at 1 o'clock.

M. Lachaud, who knows the danger of such things, tried his best to calm the storm, although he was not there to defend Baron Stoffel, but the latter could not conquer his indignation. It is not legal for me to say so, but I must do Baron Stoffel the justice of saying that I never, never in my life, saw so outrageous an insult given to any officer as that given to him in this unfortunate report. Yet that does not excuse a contempt of court. I believe that Stoffel knew very well that he would be punished, but was very willing to bear the penalty for the purpose of attacking Gen. De Rivière, the reporter. He cannot be challenged, and Stoffel had no other way of getting at him. The Baron may be punished, but he has put on record an appreciation which will be most keenly felt by Rivière, and all the more so since Baron Stoffel braved imprisonment to say it. He will probably receive from fifteen to twenty days' imprisonment.

One point must not be lost sight of here, for Lachaud will make a terrible use of it in his speech. Both of those spies confessed that they had met the night before and had agreed upon their future testimony. They had refreshed their souvenirs. The Duc D'Aumale told them that there was no excuse for such conduct as this, for as agents of the law they must have known that it would impair their testimony. It was added that the Duke departed from his usual courtesy in dealing with these men, he used them roughly, and once said that he paid very little attention to what fell from the mouths of men of their profession.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The game of billiards last night between Ubassy and Garnier was finished at 1:15 o'clock A. M. Ubassy won in fifty-six innings. His score was 400 to Garnier's 329. There was nothing remarkable about the game. Ubassy's largest runs were 62, 42, 35, and Garnier's, 47, 28, 23.

THE HARLEM BOILER EXPLOSION.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE ENGINEER AND HIS BOY—SECOND DAY OF THE INQUIRY.

Yesterday Coroner Kessler resumed the investigation into the cause of the boiler explosion on Fourth avenue. The Coroner, at the request of the jury, recalled John C. Daggett, and he was cross-examined on several technical points by the counsel. He stated that he misunderstood the meaning of the question put to him on Wednesday by the Coroner, as to whether he had charge at any time of the boiler which exploded. He said that his business was to attend to the hoisting-engine, but that several times, acting under the instructions of Mr. Barnum, the engineer, he had examined, in his absence, the water-gauges, and had attended to them. Sergt. Harwood, of the Harlem Police, related a conversation which he had with an engineer named Wm. Johnson, who had been in the employ of the contractors, Bemar & Coyne. Johnson was sent by them to work at the boiler, and took his son with him, thinking he could manage both the hoister and the boiler; but finding it impossible to do so, he informed his employers. Counsel for the contractors here asked whether he was positive that Johnson referred to the boiler which exploded or the one at One Hundred and Thirtieth street, and the witness answered that he could not positively swear. Officer McKeon, of the Twelfth Precinct, stated that he had never held any conversation with the man Martin respecting the boiler, as the latter testified. Patrick McGuire, who, according to the witness Moore, accompanied him in making a minute examination of the boiler previous to the accident and pronounced it a dangerous failure, denied ever having the conversation with Moore. William L. Daggett, son of the witness, John C. Daggett, testified that he had been hired about three weeks previous to the accident to run errands for the engineer Barnum. He had opened the water-cocks when Barnum was absent, having been told by Barnum to do so. He was not present at the time the accident occurred, but before he left he saw Barnum around the boiler; he received no specific directions from Barnum as to what he should do if the cocks got out of order; Barnum was nearly always around the boiler; when Barnum left the boiler which exploded, he went to the other boiler, which he also had charge of; he thought there was a small crack in the boiler over the door, but he never saw it covered with white lead or putty; there were sometimes little bubbles of water over the crack; he did not remember ever having called the attention of any one to the crack, and supposed they all knew about it. John Barnum, the engineer, was then examined. He lived, he said, at Newark, N. J., and had been an engineer for fifteen years. Counsel for the witness advised him not to answer any questions relative to his antecedents. Barnum proceeded to state that he was employed by Bemar & Coyne on the 1st of September; that he was then placed at work on the boiler at One Hundred and Thirtieth street. About three weeks ago he took charge of the boiler which exploded. He did not make a very careful examination of it, but he saw that it was all right as far as he knew. He had charge of both boilers, and when he left the boiler which exploded, Daggett was in charge of it. He never gave any orders to the boy Daggett to attend to the boiler in his absence. The boy was always very anxious to "fool" around the boiler, but witness never gave him any instructions to attend to it. When he left the boiler on the day of the accident they were preparing to move it. There was then plenty of water in it. He was not present when the explosion occurred, and did not know what was done with the boiler after he left. He fired the boiler as he usually did when they intended to move it. He never noticed any crack in the boiler. The inquest was adjourned until to-day at noon.

MONUMENT TO GEN. LYON.

The monument to the memory of Gen. Lyon has been placed over his grave at Eastford, Conn. It rests on a granite base 4 feet square; above this is a marble base 3 feet square; above this is the plinth, 2 feet 3 inches square, and on these rests the die, on the front of which can be seen a representation of the General on horseback. On the right side are the names of the Mexican battles, and on the rear the names of the battles of the late war in which he was engaged. On the left side is inscribed the date of his birth and date and place of his death. Above this die stands a large marble cap, and on this rests the shaft, on the front of which is the United States coat of arms, and about two-thirds up the shaft an imitation of a wreath of flowers, and the whole is surmounted by an American eagle perched upon a round ball of marble.

THE POLAR SEAS.

From the memoranda of the Jireh Perry, which arrived at San Francisco on the 13th inst., the *Alta* quotes as follows: "Sailed from Honolulu May 2; touched at Kauai on the 4th and from thence sailed for the 172 degrees passage of the Fox Islands and Arctic Ocean. Had a very light passage up; saw sperm whales once, just north and west of the Sandwich Islands, and caught three. Arrived in the Anadir Sea too late for any whaling there, as all the whales and ships had passed into the Arctic; found it had been a very open season, and, indeed, it had been very remarkable in that respect, as ships have been further east and as far or further north than ever before. It was thought by the Eastern ships that they could have gone on to Mackenzie River if they had dared to. Westward we had not heard of, but presume it was equally as open."

COUNTERFEIT COUPONS.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* says: "Several days since a German from Nuremburg arrived in Des Moines, coming here for the purpose of settlement. Before leaving Germany he went into a bank at Nuremburg to purchase a gold draft on Des Moines. The banker explained to him the nature of coupons, and suggested that he should take the amount—$1,500—in coupons of Five-twenty United States bonds. He assented and brought the coupons to this country, and to Des Moines. Yesterday, desiring to get the cash on the coupons, he went to Allen's bank, and offered them to the teller, Mr. Skinner. That gentleman was not entirely satisfied with the appearance of the papers, and submitted them to the cashier, Mr. Harry West, who pronounced them counterfeits. The owner was much astonished and also much chagrined, although the bank from which he received them is entirely good for the loss."

A GRANDCHILD SHOT.

The particulars of a sad affair which occurred in Hopewell township, Penn., on Thursday afternoon of last week, are thus given by the Bedford *Inquirer*: "Mr. Henry Gates, a gentleman about seventy years of age, was stopping with his son, Martin Gates. During the course of the day, the little children came to the conclusion that it would be right and proper to have chicken for supper for grandpa, and requested him to shoot the chicken. The mother and a little boy about four years of age stood in the door to watch the proceedings. The old gentleman went around the barn, and espied a plump pullet perched on a stick on the barn floor. He took aim and fired—the chicken dropped, with its head severed from its body, but the fatal bullet, after passing through the barn door, struck the child in the face, immediately under the left eye, and penetrating the brain, caused death in four minutes."

UNPOPULAR DRILL AMONG COLLEGIANS.

A circular has been addressed by students at Bowdoin College, Maine, to the Trustees and Overseers, announcing the purpose of a large number of the students to petition for the abolition of the Military Department, for the following reasons:

1st. Injury to the institution from loss of students.

2d. Abundant facilities for more popular and profitable exercise.

3d. Expense incurred in purchasing otherwise useless equipments.

4th. Loss of a large proportion of time devoted to study.

5th. Its intense and growing unpopularity and other subordinate reasons.

This is signed by all the members of three upper classes, with the exception of one senior, five juniors, and one sophomore.

ODD-FELLOWS OF NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 20.—The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows met in this city yesterday. Officers for the ensuing year were elected to-day as follows: G. M.—Wm. B. Robertson; D. G. M.—Chris. Miller; G. S.—Lewis Parker, Jr.; G. Treasurer—Jos. L. Lamb; G. Warden—Wm. H. Izardo; G. Rep. to Grand Lodge, United States—Theo. A. Ross; G. Marshal—John E. Cheeseman; G. Con.—D. E. Crater; G. Herald—Amos Howell. The Grand Lodge adopted a new constitution. There are about 11,000 members of the order in the State of New-Jersey.

SUICIDE OF A MEDICAL STUDENT IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—The suicide of Marian F. Pfyffer, the young nurse at the City Hospital, yesterday, was immediately followed by the suicide of Arthur Foster, a medical novice and house officer of the institution; but the last occurrence was kept a secret at the request of the relatives of the deceased. Various stories were afloat, but all inquiries at the hospital by the reporter received unsatisfactory answers last night. It now appears that Foster was called in the night to prescribe for Miss Pfyffer, and mistook her symptoms for those of hysteria, and upon her death he was so chagrined at his failure to recognize the indications of opium that he immediately went to a bath-room and killed himself by opening the femoral artery. He was highly esteemed

KINGDOM OF ITALY.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES—EMIGRATION—THE PAPAL POLICY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1873.

The bad condition of the finances of the Italian Kingdom is an old story, and it is not pleasant to be obliged to say that there is no immediate prospect of any great improvement. It is the realization of the fable of the stone of Sisyphus. The mountain is there, steep and high, and the stone does not diminish in weight. To chronic difficulties, a sort of commercial crisis is now added. Of course the vibration of a crisis here is not very widely felt, as the transactions of commerce are on a much more limited scale than in countries which have prosecuted for a long time and with energy such activities. The inconveniences of the paper-money circulation are more and more felt, and foreign exchange is now at a premium of well toward twenty per cent. The trade of Italy with foreign countries is every year increasing, and it is unfortunate that an obstacle that cannot easily be removed should intervene to embarrass operations. The Minister of Finance is doing his best, but it is not yet known what new scheme of policy to mend matters he intends to bring before Parliament. The irredeemable paper money is represented by the gross sum of $300,000,000, and all of it is in issues of the banks. There is necessarily an augmentation in the prices of all sorts of commodities, and on account of the moderate salaries paid and the small compensation for common labor, the pressure is severely felt. It is hardly to be expected that the coming Winter can be got through without suffering and complaint—an important question politically, as it touches the popularity of the Government.

EMIGRATION.

The subject of emigration is revived in the discussions of the national interests of this country, and the increasing numbers leaving for the Western Continent is the object of attention. In comparison with the exodus from Northern Europe, the emigration from these southern countries is small; but so much is now said in the newspapers of the advantages of a change of place, that a lively interest is awakened. Very few writers have yet got so far in their studies in political economy as to see that much more can be gained by promoting than by hindering emigration. A doleful tone is too often indulged on seeing a few thousands leaving these ports to better their condition on other shores. The writers have not broken up the habit of constantly using the phrase *lidi lontani*—for distant countries—in referring to America, as if there could be, with present means of communication, any such frightful distances to a courageous and wide-awake people. The more Italians there are in the United States who are cultivating the soil, and practicing trades, and not grinding organs, the more the commerce of Italy will be increased, and the country derive benefit, just as England and Germany have gained, and not lost, by transferring their populations. There are good, patient, honest agricultural and mechanical laborers in Italy, who would find their account increased if their muscle could be exercised in the labors of our wider field. As nearly all of the peasant class are acquainted with the cultivation of the vine, they could be made useful, as the grape and wine interests are developed in the territories of the United States.

THE POPE AND THE BISHOPS.

There was an error of inadvertence in the statement made some time back as to the number of Bishops in Italy receiving assistance from the Pope. The Bishops nominated by the Pontiff since the Italians took possession of Rome have been created with full liberty of choice allowed to the Holy See. In going to their posts, the Government simply demands that a formal notice should be given by the Vatican authority of the action taken before entering into the enjoyment of the benefits and revenues of diocesan jurisdiction. This condition the Papacy, with characteristic obstinacy, has refused to respect. Of course the civil authority, in vindication of its right, has not allowed refractory Bishops to take possession of the episcopal residences, or receive the money of the State. They are permitted to exercise with perfect freedom their spiritual functions, like any other missionaries. It is for this reason that the Pope is obliged to hand out from his own resources what is necessary to enable these, his servants, to rub along. While the number of Bishops in the Kingdom of Italy cannot be less than two hundred, those receiving help from the Pope are not a quarter part of the whole. The monthly allowance of six and seven hundred francs to the Bishops and Archbishops does not enable them to keep up much state, and their equipages now have a penitential simplicity in keeping with the humility they have preached. I think the people have quite as much reverence for them as before; although it used to be said that the masses would no longer prostrate themselves before the prelates if the illusion of their fine pageantry was taken away. It is an argument which I have many times heard, why the pomps of St. Peter's should be kept up; that such shows satisfy a passion or desire in the human heart, which is forever craving after the pleasing cheats of the fancy. It is a more refined way of stating a fact which we have always heard asserted, that man is naturally fond of what is vulgarly known as "humbug." But it is hardly the right kind of education for a society, that which encourages such a weakness instead of appeals to an enlightened understanding. For the rest, Italy is now striving to escape from influences best suited to the infancy of the human race.

THE PAPAL POLICY.

The question continues to be asked: Will the Pope go to Paris to help put Henry V. on the pedestal of divine right which the Ultramontanes and the party of reaction have prepared? The reason commonly given why the Pope will not probably go to France, is that of his great age, and the risk there would be to his health. But the real reason for not consenting to go is political. We have always expressed the belief that the Pontiff will never leave the Vatican. That Pius IX. would enjoy a journey to France, and that it would do his health good, no one who is acquainted with the circumstances can doubt. The Pope might leave Italy without any one knowing anything about it until he had got well over the border or had stepped off the Italian shore. Comfortable traveling carriages might be got ready privately in the courts of the Vatican, and leaving early in the morning by one of the openings of the garden in the city wall, in five or six hours arrive at Civita Vecchia, following the good road over the level plain. A French vessel-of-war in that port could take him to Marseilles, and a royal train from that city to Paris. Arrived in the French metropolis, the Pope would be the object of universal curiosity, and the object also of that applause which the old man still relishes quite as much as ever. As for his health, if it be possible for it to be better at his age, it would gain rather than lose. The Pope is in the habit of saying to his friends: "Look at me, and say if you can that I am not sure of eight or ten years more of life! My appetite and my digestion are good, I sleep well, and enjoy my exercise as much as at any time before." Added to this, with the illusive hopes of restoration indulged, there is every interest and reason why the Pope should be allowed to live, which has not been true of Popes in every age of the Church. It is hardly necessary to allude to the fact that it has long been the habit to have a "taster" in the Pope's antechamber, and to this day there is not a dish that goes upon the table of His Holiness that has not first had its quality proved by the *credenziere* of the Papal household. This is no fiction; for the present incumbent is the brother of the superior of the religious house in which I live, who gives me the information.

A. J. J.

REPORTS FROM THE CAPITAL.

POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION—STATEMENTS OF MR. CRESWELL.

The Washington *National Republican* of yesterday gives the following as the substance of an expression of views upon the Cuban question made by Postmaster General Creswell:

"He began with the declaration that the Cabinet is thoroughly aroused to the necessities of the case, and that all of its members are thoroughly in accord with each other in the determination to demand just reparation for the injuries which we have suffered through the acts of the Spanish authorities on the island. 'I am glad to note,' he continued, 'that the senseless clamor for aggressive or overt action on the part of our Government is subsiding. A great deal of injury has been done by the manner in which a portion of the press—I mean the sensational journals—has treated this subject. The people have been misled by journalists who ought to know better if they do not. Now, you see, the President is bound by constitutional as well as statutory law to await the action of Congress before he can do anything which might be construed as an act of force or aggression. In plain words, while the newspapers have demanded war, and have aroused the passions of the people to such an extent that they also demanded war, the Administration, hampered by the restrictions to which I have alluded, has been powerless to respond to those demands. You remember that the President was threatened with impeachment because one of our war vessels was sent to a Haytien port. The object of her mission to that port was not unfriendly; but the fact that she was sent there was sufficient to give certain opponents of the Administration an opportunity to declare that the President had usurped the war-making power of Congress. Some of them went so far as to construe the act as a declaration of war, but all of them agreed that it was a menace. Of course they were prompted to assume this position by their prejudice against the President and their bitter animosity to his Administration. The position was untenable, but looking back to it now, it serves the purpose of proving that, under the existing difficulties, the President cannot do any more than he has done. He is in earnest, and, as I have said, the Cabinet is a unit on this question. We are determined that Spain shall yield just reclamation for the outrages we have suffered. No member of the Cabinet is firmer in this determination than Secretary Fish. The language of his dispatches is unmistakably indicative that he intends to teach the Spaniards a lesson which they will not soon forget. Here, again, the newspapers are at fault. They have assailed Gov. Fish most wantonly and without cause. He has done his duty, and when the manner in which it has been done is made public, the people will be satisfied not only of his patriotism, but of his unselfish statesmanship. It should not be forgotten, at this critical juncture, that our Government has just emerged from a contest with Great Britain the result of which has exalted us, as a nation, more than any incident or act of our history. Careful as we were during that contest to preserve our dignity and to maintain our credit among civilized nations, we must be more careful now. We were dealing then with a great power; we are dealing now with one that is comparatively weak. The internal dissensions which disturb the Home Government of Spain are supplemented by the insurrection, which has lasted so long and grown so strong on the island of Cuba. While we seek justice now, and only justice, it is prudent that we should do it with a regardful consideration for the condition of our antagonist. All the treaty-making powers of the world will sustain us in the position we have assumed, but at the same time some of them, natural enemies of a republican form of government, may rejoice to see two Republics like the United States and the unstable Republic of Spain at war with each other. When all these things are brought to mind, it must be admitted that the situation is complicated. Now, about the insurgents. We naturally incline to their relief. But, again, we have been hampered by legal restrictions. However earnest our sympathy for them may be, a regard for our obligations to other nations, and a consistent regard for the position which we assumed in the treatment of the South during our civil war, combine to compel us now to act with more than ordinary discretion. It is true that the volunteers, the Spanish brutes who control the Island of Cuba, have forfeited all claim to our respect. They have, in fact, placed themselves beyond the bounds of recognition by us, except as brutal murderers and fiendish assassins. Their crimes are so numerous and so barbarous that we are compelled to view them as a people with loathsome detestation. Perhaps it may be said that we are confronted by them in this emergency rather than by the Madrid Government, as it seems that they have acted independently of that Government, and in violation of its direct orders; but however this may be, we must treat with President Castelar, and, treating with him, we must recognize his authority over the officers of the island until it is proven that such authority does not exist. Now, in this recognition of his authority, we virtually declare our belief that the patriots, who seek to establish an independent government on the island, are rebels. You see that consistency demands that we should treat them as such. It may be that in the not far distant future a favorable turn may occur which will enable us to treat them differently. In the meantime, for the reasons that I have given, we must treat them as we asked the nations of the earth to treat our own rebels during our war with the South. I believe that out of all this trouble will come results which will benefit our country, enable the Cubans to free themselves from Spanish tyranny, and give to the commerce between the island and the United States such a reciprocity of regulations as will insure unexampled prosperity in our West Indian trade. Patience is all that is required just now. In view of the facts which you know regarding the preparations that have been made for any demand that Congress may make upon the war resources of the country, the people ought to be satisfied; and, after all, their patience will only be taxed for a fortnight longer. When the Message of the President is sent to Congress the people will see that everything has been done that could be done up to this time. They will see that the dignity and the reputation of the nation is in safe hands. Personally, I am satisfied that the Administration could not be too bold in its policy if it desires—as you may rest assured it does—to respond to the sentiment of the American people. No man in the country is more sincere in his sympathy with that sentiment than I am, and when you understand that all the members of the Cabinet are actuated by the same impulse, you will perceive that the policy of the Administration will be as boldly in accord with that sentiment as the circumstances of the case will admit.'"

OFFICIAL VOTE OF OREGON.

The official returns of the vote of Oregon at the special election for members of Congress, held Oct. 13, have at last been made, and show the following result, compared with the regular election for the same office last year:

Counties.	—1872— Wilson. Rep.	Burnett. Dem.	—1873— Smith. Rep.	Nesmith. Dem.
Baker	390	546	76	223
Benton	690	613	275	411
Clackamas	740	741	379	474
Clatsop	204	180	116	103
Columbia	135	180	52	102
Coos	307	274	102	171
Curry	116	112	65	76
Douglas	994	860	273	619
Grant	305	309	129	170
Jackson	651	906	290	559
Josephine	150	181	49	104
Lane	960	898	526	657
Linn	925	1179	399	824
Marion	1435	1040	861	829
Multnomah	2084	1186	1303	771
Polk	698	572	272	411
Tillamook	90	68	67	41
Union	403	511	169	255
Umatilla	383	556	106	390
Wasco	468	500	140	293
Washington	539	348	176	199
Yamhill	649	563	307	452
Total	13168	12317	6123	8194

Nesmith's majority, 2,071. There were seventy-three scattering votes. It will be seen that the total vote was very light, being only 14,317, while last year it was 25,485.

COMMISSIONERS OF DOCKS.

The Commissioners of Docks met yesterday at their office, corner of Broadway and Leonard street, President Westervelt in the chair. Mr. Van Buren reported that the injury to the bulkhead at Pier No. 1, caused by the City of Limerick running into it, had been repaired at a cost of $3,955 47. The bill was ordered to be sent to the Inman Line for payment.

Repairs were ordered to take place on the pier foot of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, North River. A resolution was adopted to lease to W. H. Gantin, the northerly half of Pier No. 59, North River, from Dec. 1, at a rent of $12,000. A report as to the condition of the docks and piers was submitted, recommending certain reforms and alterations. A deputation from the Working Men's Central Council, headed by James Connolly, waited on the Commissioners and petitioned them for employment during the Winter. They were assured that their petition would receive due consideration. A communication was received from the Clerk of the Common Council inclosing a copy of Alderman Reilly's resolution calling upon the Department of Docks to have all stone for their piers cut in this City, and to employ only residents of this County.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS, ALBANY, Nov. 20.—Court of Appeal's Day Calendar for Nov. 21—Nos. 79, 281, 288, 72, 77, 30, 100.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—7, Cole vs. Hefley; 8, Same vs. Same; 32, Hawkins vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 33, Meyers vs. Bacon; 39, Rickard vs. Rickard; 69, The People, &c., Murphy vs. Green; 80, Keech vs. Keech; 84, Gould vs. Gordon; 97, In the matter, &c., Muller; 107, In re of Hogan; 108, In re of Russell; 109, In re of Welsh; 110, In re of Sandiford; 111, In re of Wright; 112, In re of Hatch; 113, In re Pursell; 114, In re Pearsall; 115, Harris vs. Howley; 120, In the matter, &c., Stout; 121, In the matter, &c., Chesterman; 123, In the matter, &c., Schemerhorn; 124, Hann vs. Van Voorhis et al.; 129, In the matter, &c., C. P. N. & E. R. R. Co.; 130, In the matter, &c., Devlin; 131, In the matter, &c., Astor; 132, Isham vs. Davison; 142, In the matter, &c., New-York and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Kipp et al.; 151, Embury vs. Parks; 153, In the matter, &c., C. B. U. P. R. R. Co.; 160, Martine vs. Lowenstein; 161, King vs. Levermore et al.; 185, Carples vs. George.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Short Causes.—1338, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Brooks et al.; 1340, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Kline et al.; 1284, Fullerton vs. Chadwick; 1520, Schatt vs. Banst; 2256, Claflin et al. vs. Elsberg et al.; 2692½, Walsh et al. vs. Mehrback et al.; 2036, Platt, Receiver, vs. Hatch et al.; 952, Ocean National Bank vs. Walbridge et al.; 2078, Mayer et al. vs. McCoffie et al.; 2684, Platt, Receiver, vs. Conr et al.; 1772, Schaeffer vs. Bacon; 1453, Burr vs. Weir; 2808, McDonald vs. Wise; 2334, Ward vs. Smith et al.; 2846, Pratt vs. Parker; 2900, Williams vs. Schaetler; 3012, Lee vs. Hurd et al.; 3022, Molson Bank vs. Rigney et al.; 3024, Corry vs. Ackerman; 3040, Morgan vs. Smith et al.; 2552½, Masterton vs. Weeks; 2606, Dawson vs. Wood; 2800, Halsey vs. McKeon et al.; 2898, Haffgarner et al. vs. Bernheimer et al.; 2912, Hull vs. Harris et al.; 2964, Continental National Bank vs. Lynch et al.; 3058, Continental National Bank vs. Cole et al.; 3104, Matthews vs. Maher et al.; 3120, Stiles vs. Ely et al.; 1424½, Hogan vs. Keveny; 2146, Bank of New-York National Banking Association vs. Romer et al.; 2326, Creveling vs. Blanchard; 2344, Killigan vs. Riley et al.; 2660, Rosencranz vs. Deutschland; 2732, Cobb vs. Seymour; 2032, Merriam vs. Diarmid et al.; 2844, Brown vs Lane; 2986, Fink et al. vs. Purtell; 3,000, Clelland vs. Gaffney; 3002, Reynolds et al. vs. Ferris et al.; 3102, Meriden Silver Plate Company vs. Delevan; 3114, Bacharach et al. vs. Goldsmith et al.; 3118, Strong, Receiver, vs. New-York Laundry Manufacturing Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—1309, Fassit vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 661, Meyer vs. Waugh; 343½, Jones vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 379, Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 69, Eston vs. Langster; 583, Bartels vs. Postkuchen; 595, Romertze vs. East River Bank; 705, Segel vs. Duhme; 61, Schenck vs. Morris; 1231, Baltzer et al. vs. Nicolay; 630, Lasak vs. Bloss; 759, Henderson et al. vs. Boyd et al.; 767, Hursonbustel vs. Townsend et al.; 781, Ryan vs. Larkin; 155½, Wagner vs. Boocock; 713, Kendall vs. Connor.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—772, Hart vs. Russell, Jr.; 390½, Bailey vs. Griswold et al.; 820, Coffey vs. Home Life Insurance Company; 278, Reade vs. Clark et al.; 804, Gardner vs. Cockerell et al.; 1321, Magnin et al. vs. Dinsmore; 732, Philbs, Administratrix, vs. Baker; 638, Kincaid vs. Dwinelle; 766, Richard vs. Bedrossian; 740, Werner vs. Naegler; 566, Wood vs. Wood; 748, Blackledge et al. vs. Comstock et al.; 754, Brady vs. Callaghan; 750, Grupe, by Guardian, vs. Rodman; 716, Howland vs. Murphy; 322, Pfeiffer vs. Martine; 464, Patterson vs. Stettauer.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Non-jury cases only.—2660, White et al. vs. Gardner; 1086, Nevis vs. Blish et al.; 2794, Lippe vs. Murphy; 3308, Bennett vs. Curley et al.

MARINE COURT—Part II.—Gross, J.—2937, Dimond vs. Young; 2793, Mott vs. Brinckley; 3547, Clements vs. Keyes; 2843, Gutzers vs. Schlessinger; 2426, Byrne vs. Bell; 2473, Hassey vs. Wildprett; 2931, Southmayd vs. O'Keefe; 2047, Chadbourne vs. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; 2979, Bennett vs. Bjerknann; 2981, Slattery vs. Keveny; 3013, Taggart vs. Steinfeld et al.; 3015, Fridenberg vs. Falk; 2981, Hoffman vs. Gallagher.

MARINE COURT—Part III.—Curtis, J.—3698, Lissmann vs. Wehrle; 1652, New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Waite; 2701, Bridgeport Spring Company vs. Corbett et al.; 2745, Maxim vs. Brown; 3415, Jackson vs. Butler; 3347, Robournitz vs. Waas; 3439, Oakes vs. Clayton; 3535, Kemp vs. Brueck; 3616, McCamant vs. Loder et al.; 3058, Vultee vs. Dodge; 3060, Hart vs. Borgfeldt; 3062, Schroeder vs. Whitney et al.; 3084, Grant vs. Wiley; 3066, Farley vs. Keyes; 3068, Bathgate vs. Truaut.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—Patrick Callahan, Michael Doyle, robbery; James Sheppard, felonious assault and battery; Henry Weebricht, felonious assault and battery; Martha McCatchen, larceny and receiving stolen goods; William Lounsberry, George Chilvers, James J. Boyle, larceny and receiving stolen goods; John Sullivan, grand larceny; Mary A. Dunn, grand larceny; Robert Saunders, larceny and attempt to induce perjury; Patrick Corroy, assault and battery.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

COUNTY COURT.—Storm vs. Bartlett; Crane vs. The City of Brooklyn; Lee vs. Williams; Butler vs. Williams; McCarthy vs. Farrell; Cochrane vs. Summinet; Resseguil vs. Davis; Dowd vs. Walters; Murray vs. Vanderveer; Condit vs. Montgomery; Reed vs. West; Knolph vs. Lausing; Chapin vs. Dunn.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.—20½, 204, 187, 214, 39, 59, 151, 44, 97, 99, 114, 128, 137, 147, 155, 142, 134, 161, 159, 168, 177, 201.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Garthe vs. Goldstein; motion denied, without costs and without prejudice, &c.

Voorhies et al. vs. Olmstead et al.; case and amendments settled; see memorandum.

Jackson vs. New-York, Oswego and Midland Railroad Company; default opened and defendants permitted to interpose an answer within five days upon payment of the costs in entering judgment, and $10 costs of opposing this motion; judgment and execution to stand as security.

Baker et al. vs. Millard; motion granted; let the order be settled upon one day's notice.

Shipsey vs. Margias; memorandum for counsel.

Farnham et al. vs. Hamilton; motion denied, without costs; see memorandum.

Knowles vs. Berrian; motion granted.

Downey vs. Crowley et al.; motion granted.

Brooklyn Trust Company vs. Shoope; motion granted.

Garthe vs. Goldstein; motion granted.

Kelly, Jr., vs. Union Trust Company; order granted modifying injunction and allowing company to act as trustee and mortgagee.

Ames vs. Redlich et al.; motion granted; original motion set down for 24th inst.

Lynass vs. Lynass; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Fitzgerald vs. Fitzgerald; orders for judgment.

Same vs. Same; motion to consolidate denied, without costs.

McDermott vs. Grindle et al.; motion granted.

Davis, Receiver, vs. McOmber et al. (three cases;) the defendant may take a commission if he choose, but the motion to stay the trial is denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Fairchild et al. vs. Smith et al.; order of reference to assess damages.

Schecker vs. Stevens; order striking out answer and for judgment.

Yeatman vs. De Bow; default opened on terms.

Chase vs. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company et al.; the plaintiff's points have not been handed up.

Betts vs. Scranton; order of reference.

Stroub vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company; Schmid vs. Arguimbau; Ritter vs. Phillips; Smith vs. Van Aradale; Sun Mutual Insurance Company vs. The Manhattan Insurance Company; orders granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 99.—*Union Pacific Railroad Company vs. Fort.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Nebraska.—This was an action to recover for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by the son of the defendant in error, by the loss of an arm while working in a machine shop of the company, by reason of its negligence. The allegation was that the boy, a lad of sixteen, was ordered by the superintendent of certain machinery to ascend by a ladder to a shaft for the purpose of adjusting a belt, and that while performing this order, which was not within the boy's contract of service, the injury was received. The defense was that the superintendent and the lad were fellow-servants in the employment of the company, and that the injury was received while in a common service—the superintendent being a careful and skillful person. The court instructed the jury that if the work which the son was ordered to do was not within his contract of service, then the superintendent, in ordering it, if within the scope of his authority, must be taken to represent the company; and if the act of authority was wrongful and negligent, the company would be liable for the damages caused, and the principle that the master is not liable for the neglect of a co-employe, in the same service, has no application to the case. The verdict, under the direction of the court, was for the plaintiff in the court below, and the company bring the cause here, contending that there was no liability in the case under well-settled rules. The rule, in the absence of statutory authority, as settled both in England and America, is that the master is not liable to his servant for injuries accruing to him by reason of the negligence of a fellow-servant engaged in a common employment, except where the master has been guilty of negligence in hiring an unskillful and careless servant, or in continuing an unskillful hand after ascertaining that he is such, or when the master has knowingly provided defective material or machinery for use, or continues such in use after ascertaining their defective character.

A. J. Poppleton for plaintiff in error; Redick & Briggs for defendant.

No. 101.—*Star of Hope vs. Church et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for California.—The libel in this case alleged the shipment by the Star of Hope, at New-York, of nuts and shelled almonds, under an agreement for storage in the after cabin, and averred that they were actually stored in the hold, in violation of the contract, and became damaged in consequence. An amended libel alleged a custom to carry such goods in the cabin. Under a general denial in the answer, two questions arose: Was there a contract to carry in the staterooms? and was there a custom in the absence of a contract to so carry such shipments? The contract for storage claimed, was contained in the receipts attached to the bills of lading, and was not expressed in those papers. Evidence of the custom of the trade was admitted, and the custom claimed being established to the satisfaction of the court, the decree was for the shippers. It is here maintained that the only contract binding the parties is the bill of lading; and no such contract appearing in the bill in this case, parole evidence of custom could not be admitted to vary them. The contract being in writing, that alone must govern; and there is nothing whatever in the point as to custom of carrying between decks. To entitle to such carriage the custom, as shown, required the contract to be in the bill of lading.

C. Donohue for appellant; C. E. Whitehead for appellee.

No. 102.—*Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company vs. Folsom.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This was a recovery on a policy of marine insurance, issued by the company upon the schooner B. F. Folsom, when about to depart on a voyage from Boston to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, in January, 1860. The decision below raises the following questions for review: Does a marine policy of insurance for one year from a certain date cover a total loss of the vessel insured which occurs after such date, but before the delivery of the policy, where the latter does not contain the words lost or not lost? Is it the duty of the Captain and part owner to communicate by the quickest usual means of communication the loss of the vessel to the other owners, and does the omission to do so render void a policy of insurance issued after such loss might by such means have been communicated? May concealment of the fact be proved by the insurers as a defense under the plea of *non assumpsit* in an action on the policy? Is there a presumption in such a case in favor of the insured that he has communicated to the insurer all the material facts, or that he is ignorant of a material fact which it is shown might have been known to him? Is it error for a Judge who tries a cause without a jury (under stipulations waiving one) to refuse to make special findings of fact under the act of March 3, 1863? The first of these questions is undecided by any adjudged case.

J. S. Carter for plaintiff in error; C. A. Seward and C. M. Da Costa for defendant.

No. 108.—*Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. Francisco.*—Error to the Circuit Court for California.—This was an action on a contract of insurance upon the life of plaintiff's husband. No policy was issued, as the assured died twenty-four hours after the application and before the policy could be made out and delivered, of acute hepatitis, as testified to by his physician. The physician also testified that he had attended deceased for a considerable time, (three or four years,) and had occasionally prescribed for torpid liver, colic, and indigestion. The company showed negative answers by deceased to several questions relating to the parts affected by the disease stated by his physician, which, as was claimed, amounted to a denial that he suffered from any trouble in those parts. Evidence was then adduced by the plaintiff to show that her husband was seldom sick, and then only for a day or so at a time, and that he was regarded by his friends and acquaintances, as one of them testified, as a "healthy man." The court left the question to the jury to determine whether there had been concealment and fraud practiced by deceased in making answers to the company's questions, and the verdict was for the plaintiff. It is here urged that there was error in the refusal to instruct the jury that the evidence was not sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to a verdict, and that other errors were committed in the rulings.

J. M. Carlisle and J. D. McPherson for company; Boyle and Barber and C. W. Kendall for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

A COMPLICATED COMMERCIAL LITIGATION.

Gustavus A. Dows vs. Almon W. Griswold.—This was a suit to recover on a note for $2,000, but involved large and important business transactions, and consumed over four days in trial. The defense to the suit was a want of consideration for the notes to recover on which it had been instituted. It appeared in testimony that the plaintiff, a druggist, having invented an improvement in a certain kind of apparatus, formed a copartnership with two gentlemen in London for the practical development of his patent. The firm secured foreign patents, including one from France, which latter they had agreed to sell to one Fowle for 125,000 francs. Fowle had paid 30,000 francs on account, but had not obtained the assignment, and under this condition of affairs came to New-York to raise capital. Meeting Dows, the plaintiff, he was introduced by him to Griswold, the defendant. The latter brought in Bliss, and Fowle, Griswold, and Bliss organized the firm of Fowle & Co. to operate the French patent, which was assigned to them by Dowes, Clark and Van Winkle for 75,000 francs in excess of what had been paid. Bliss, one of the firm, went to Paris to operate it, but dare not record it because of Fowle's individual debts. Bliss went back to London, surrendered that assignment, and received a new one executed by Clark & Van Winkle, who agreed that Dows, then in New-York, should execute it. Meantime Griswold had refused to pay the notes, but in April, 1869, he and Dows met and had a settlement, Griswold obtaining a concession of 10,000 francs, taking up the old notes and giving new ones, of which latter that in suit is one. Griswold now claimed that at this settlement Dows told him he had already executed the new assignment. Judge Van Brunt held that the assignment from Clark and Van Winkle was a good consideration, and that inasmuch as Griswold had kept that assignment for nearly a year, it was too late to take advantage of Dows' alleged misrepresentations so as to rescind the contract. Verdict was, therefore, directed by the Court in favor of plaintiff for the amount of the note, $2,000 in gold and $442 in currency.

John L. Hill, S. S. Harris, and D. G. Wild for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel, W. H. Dickinson, J. C. Darrow, and A. W. Griswold for defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

JUDGE SUTHERLAND'S CHARGE—THE LOTTERY BUSINESS—SHARKEY'S ESCAPE.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions reassembled yesterday. Judge Sutherland, in charging the jury, referred to the question which had been raised, and on which some Judges had rendered opinions, as to the power of the General Sessions Grand Jury in inquiring into cases which had not come before a committing magistrate. The Judge said that, when no other Grand Jury was in session, it was absurd to fancy that any limitation in this respect could be placed upon the deliberations of the General Sessions Grand Jury. Their power was original, and he knew of no official who had the authority to control it. Committing magistrates were intended to assist, and not to incumber the action of the Grand Jury. In calling the attention of the jury to violations of the Lottery laws, his Honor said that the newspapers teemed with lottery advertisements. He had himself received that morning a circular of the Kentucky lottery scheme, perhaps with the idea of directing his attention to it. As to the policy-dealers, he thought they were a great nuisance. They were the great corruptors of public morals, and their nefarious business led to misery, poverty, and crime. A large number of the policy-dealers had recently been indicted, and the court did not know how far the Grand Jury should consider it their duty to inquire into this matter, to which their attention had been called. The other offenses, which the statute require should be presented to the notice of the Grand Jury, were then alluded to. Referring to the escape of Sharkey, Judge Sutherland said that a notorious criminal had escaped from the Tombs under singular circumstances. He did not know whose fault it was. It might have been one of those occurrences which could not be guarded against, or was, perhaps, the fault of somebody. He looked upon it as a great calamity and a great evil that a murderer, under sentence of death, should escape under such circumstances. The Grand Jury might, probably, be called upon to inquire into the matter.... Wm. Lawless pleaded guilty to an attempted larceny from the person. Two years and six months in State Prison.... Johanna Curtin, a domestic, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. Two years in State Prison.... Patrick Stack, charged with stealing $47, the property of a boy named Patrick Kane, who had come from Providence, R. I., on the 5th November, was tried and acquitted. The jury contributed $33 toward replacing the money lost by the complainant; the court allowed him the remainder.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

John T. Irving, the self-confessed participant in the Nathan murder, who was brought from California by Capt. Irving and Detective Dusenbury, about five weeks ago, and has since that time been confined at Police Head-quarters, was yesterday removed from the Tombs on a commitment issued by District Attorney Phelps. Two indictments have been found against him for burglary and larceny, and on these indictments he will be speedily tried and sent to Sing Sing. It is evident, from this action of the authorities, that the statements made by Irving in relation to the Nathan murder have been proved to be worthless. Superintendent Matsell, though very reticent about the matter, when questioned admitted that Irving's statements had been found to have been evidently manufactured. One of the most experienced members of the detective force also stated that Irving's pretended knowledge had been found on investigation to be wholly without any foundation. There is every prospect that Irving will speedily occupy a cell at Sing Sing.

THE JERSEY CITY MURDER.

Patrick Larkin, the old man who was assailed with a hatchet in a saloon on the corner of Railroad avenue and Coles street, Jersey City, on Wednesday morning, is still alive, though he has been insensible since the assault. There are nine wounds in all, and it is a mystery how he has lived so long. The doctors say that he may linger a day or two, but his recovery is highly improbable. The man who committed the deed also stole Larkin's watch. No clue has been obtained by which the would-be assassin can be traced.

AN AMBITIOUS EX-POLICEMAN.

Edward Gillen, who was lately a member of the Police force, and who claims to have been elected to the office of Comptroller of this City in the Fall of 1872, rushed into Mr. Green's office yesterday and was about to preside over the Finance Department, when he was summarily ejected by the Sergeant at Arms, Mr. John Devlin. While in the office he said he had come to take possession of his seat, and would not leave except he was forced to do so. On reaching the hall he became very disorderly, and was about to re-enter the office when he was arrested by Officer Davis, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct. Gillen was about to draw a six-barreled revolver from his pocket, but the officer seized his arm and took the pistol from him. Every barrel was loaded. He was arraigned before one of the Justices, who discharged him on his promise to keep the peace.

ICE IN THE PENOBSCOT.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig* of Tuesday says: "The ice which has been forming in the river above the toll bridge during the past few days had, yesterday morning, embargoed business at the lumber docks, which were unusually full for this season of the year, and in order to get the rafts out it was necessary to call in the aid of the tugs Howell and Walter Ross to break away the barrier. These vessels worked busily during the forenoon and had cleared quite a large space, so that in the afternoon the Howell worked alone until between 2 and 3 o'clock, when the immense mass of ice extending far up the river began to move down and shot past the piers of the railroad bridge into the docks, carrying almost everything before it. The heavy hawsers, chains, &c., which held the rafts and booms, were snapped apart, and a promiscuous body of ice, lumber, and scows swept under the toll bridge with a crash that brought large numbers to the spot, expecting to see the bridge go down. Luckily, a full force of men was in readiness below the bridge, and the lumber as it came out into the clear channel was secured without much loss. The three heavy scows, with derricks used in the construction of the railroad bridge piers, were carried under the toll bridge, and one of the booms stove a large hole through its side. The crew on one of the scows succeeded in taking the derrick down, but those on the other two were broken off. The ice kept coming down the river for several hours, but after the first rush did not interfere materially with the work of taking care of the lumber. Several vessels lying just below the toll bridge came near parting their hawsers by the great pressure upon them, but the vigilance of the crews prevented any accident of moment."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

700	West. Union	61¼	100	Union Pacific	20¾
500	do......s3.	61	1500	do.	21
1300	do.	61¾	700	do.	20⅞
3400	do.	61½	200	do......b3.	21
400	do.	61⅝	500	do.	21
100	do.	61¾	200	do......c.	21
100	do.	61⅞	1200	do.	21¼
100	do.	62	200	do.	21½
500	do.	61⅞	500	do.	20⅞
400	do.	61¾	1200	do.	21
300	do.	61⅝	300	do.	21⅛
200	do.	61½	400	do......c.	21
200	do.	61⅝	1700	do.	21
500	do.	61¾	200	North-west. Pf.	64
800	do.	61⅞	400	North-western	40⅞
1300	do.	62	100	do.	41
500	do.	62⅛	100	do.	40⅞
600	do......s3.	62	100	do......b3.	41
400	do.	62⅛	500	do.	41
3300	do.	62	300	St. Paul	30⅝
600	do.	61⅞	200	do.	30¾
400	do.	62	100	do......s3.	30½
100	do.	62⅜	100	do.	30½
200	do.	62¼	400	do.	30⅝
400	do.	62⅜	400	do.	30¾
400	do.	62¼	100	do.	30⅞
200	do.	62⅛	300	do......b3.	31
200	do.	62	100	do.	30¾
200	do.	62½	200	do......s3.	30⅝
500	Pacific Mail	27¾	100	do.	30⅝
300	do.	28¼	100	do.	30½
125	do.	28	100	do.	30⅝
500	N. Y. C. & Hud.	88⅜	300	St. Paul Pf.	54½
600	do.	88½	100	do.	54¾
300	do.	88⅝	100	Toledo & Wab.	40⅞
1500	do.	88¾	200	do.	41
400	do.	88⅞	100	do.	41¼
300	do.	88¾	100	do......c.	41
400	do......c.	88⅝	100	do.	41½
1000	do.	88⅝	400	do.	41¼
1100	do.	88¾	100	do.	41
100	do.	88⅞	300	do.	41½
500	do.	88¾	100	do......b3.	41½
400	do.	88⅝	500	do.	41
900	Erie Railway	44	100	do......b3.	41
200	Del., Lack. & W.	91	100	do......b3.	41½
500	Lake Shore	68⅝	100	Ohio & Miss.	24¾
1200	do.	68¾	100	do.	24⅞
1000	do.	68⅞	200	do.	25
100	do......b3.	69	100	do......b3.	25
100	do......c.	68⅞	100	do.	24⅞
100	do.	68⅞	500	do.	24¾
100	do.	68¾	600	do.	24⅝
400	do.	68⅞	300	do......b3.	24⅝
600	do.	69	100	do......c.	24⅝
100	do.	69⅛	100	do.	24¾
600	do.	69¼	100	do.	24⅝
500	do.	69½	200	do.	24¾
600	do.	69	100	Han. & St. Jo.	23½
200	do......s3.	69	100	Rock Island	89
100	do.	69⅛	100	do.	89
700	do.	69¼	500	do.	88¾
100	do......s3.	69¼	100	C., C. & I. C.	20
100	do......b3.	69½	100	do.	19¾
400	do.	69⅜	50	do.	20¼
200	do......s3.	69⅛	100	do......b3.	20
900	do.	69¼	400	do.	20
300	do......b3.	69½	200	do.	19⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114	$15,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C. 109½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64.	108¾	15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 113¾
10,000 do.	108¾	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68. 113¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$12,000 Tenn. 6s, Old.	71½	15	Am. Ex......b. c.	57¾
2,000 Tenn. 6s, New.	71¼	235	do.	57
3,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue.	84	35	do.	57½
		100	Harlem	110

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 and 2:15 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

200	do.	61⅞	700	do.	69½
500	do.	61¾	400	do.	69⅝
800	do.	61⅝	400	do.	69¼
1200	do.	61½	1400	do.	69⅛
1000	do.	61⅜	2600	do.	69
200	do.	61	200	Tol. & Wab.	41⅝
200	do.	61⅛	100	do.	41⅜
200	do.	61¼	100	do.	41⅞
100	do......b3.	61¼	200	do.	42
500	do.	61½	100	do.	42⅛
300	do.	61⅜	200	do.	42¼
200	do.	61½	200	do.	42⅛
1400	do.	61⅝	100	do......b3.	42
200	do.	61¼	100	do......b3.	42
700	Union Pacific	21	100	do.	41⅞
300	do.	20⅞	400	do......c.	41⅝
600	do.	20¾	300	do.	41½
200	do.	20⅝	300	do.	41⅝
2500	do.	20¾	100	do.	41⅞
200	do......b3.	20⅞	300	do.	41
200	N. Y. C. & Hud.	88⅞	400	St. Paul	31⅛
1600	do.	89	200	do.	31¼
300	do.	88⅞	100	do.	31⅛
800	do.	88¾	300	do.	31
100	do......b3.	88¾	1100	do.	30¾
400	do.	88⅞	100	Ohio & Miss......b3.	25½
700	do.	88½	400	do.	25½
100	do.	88⅝	100	do.	25⅜
900	do.	88¼	100	do.	25¼
1100	do.	88⅛	100	do......b4.	25⅛
1000	do.	88	300	do.	25
100	do.	88¼	400	do.	24⅞
500	do.	88⅛	600	do.	25
600	do.	88⅜	300	C. C. & I. C.	20¼
200	do.	88½	200	do.	20⅜
400	do.	88⅜	200	do.	20½
200	North-western	42⅝	300	do......b3.	21
100	do......c.	42¾	100	do.	21⅜
300	do.	43	500	do.	21¾
700	do.	43¼	300	do.	21¾
200	do.	43⅜	100	do.	21⅞
100	do.	43	600	do.	21½
100	do.	42¾	200	do.	21⅞
100	do......s3.	42	200	do.	21½
100	do.	41¾	200	do.	21¾
200	do.	42	200	do.	20⅞
200	Rock Island	88⅝	100	do.	20½
100	do.	88¾	200	do.	20⅝
100	do.	88	300	do.	20⅝
200	do.	88¼			

THURSDAY, Nov. 20—P. M.

There is a very buoyant confidence on the Stock Exchange to-day and a lower Gold market through the early hours of the day. The latter fell to 108⅝@108¾ ₰ cent., which was a surprise to the speculators for a rise in the Gold Room, after the Washington news in the morning papers, which represented the acquisition of the Island of Cuba as an event almost certain to be reached through the present controversy with Spain, but at the probable cost of violent measures on the part of our Government against the semi-savages now in charge of the Island itself. The sales of Gold, however, were more influenced by the fall in the rate of Interest at the Bank of England to 8 ₰ cent. per annum. This change made our market for 60 days' Bills on London ¼@⅜ ₰ cent. better than yesterday, while the sight rates were not so stiff. The English Bank gained $510,000 in Gold this morning, while the shipments of Gold to this side fell off to very nominal sums by the steamers sailing for New-York to-day. Judging from the quotations for the English Funds which followed the reduction of Interest this morning, we suppose it is not unreasonable to expect a further reduction next week.

Money in our own market is easily come at by the Stock Brokers, on unquestionable credits or collateral, at 7 ₰ cent., subject to call, and there is a little more doing outside of Bank in first-class mercantile paper, at 12@15 ₰ cent. The failures among the Merchants here since the panic set in are comparatively inconsiderable in numbers, while the three or four great failures have created much concern on account of the enormous amounts involved. Various opinions are indulged as to the ultimate liquidation of such concerns as Messrs. Sprague, but as confidence improves in Wall Street, the better view is taken as to the complications up town. Of the five great Banking failures in September, the progress of settlement has been almost uniformly slow. The Trust Company ought to reach a first Dividend at least to Depositors on or before the First of December, but the prospect of resumption in full, or the reorganization of the concern, is not so bright. On the other hand, the early settlement of the Grinnell estate in the Stock Exchange is almost assured by the enhanced market values of their collateral.

After a two hours' discussion in the Clearing-house to-day, the Associated Bankers adjourned to Tuesday next without coming to any conclusion on the report on reformed rules of business. A prominent member of the Committee of nine withdrew from the recommendations of the Committee, and another Bank officer, representing the heaviest capital (Bank of Commerce) in the Association, indicated his purpose to stand by the original purpose and constitution of the Clearing-house, dating from 1853, and not to be forced into new or arbitrary regulations. The report, as the question now looks, will fail to accomplish any practical reform.

At the close of business on the Stock Exchange the Share speculation was less strong than through the Board dealings earlier in the day, and prices left off as follows as compared with Wednesday night. Gold was 109@109⅛ ₰ cent., the Public Funds strong, and the inquiry for the established Railroad Mortgages on the increase. Prices are higher on all the issues of the Union Pacific, and we hear that private sales of the New-York Central 7 ₰ cent. Mortgages are making at 100@100½ ₰ cent.

Closing Quotations—Nov. 20.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	109¼	109½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	110	109¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	113⅜	114
American Gold	109¼	109
Bills on London, 60 days	106¾	107
N. Y. Central and Hudson	88	88¼
Chicago and Rock Island	88¾	88¼
Pacific Mail	27¾	28
St. Paul Common	30¾	30⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	24¼	24⅞
Western Union	60¾	61¼
Erie	43	43¾
Union Pacific	20⅜	20⅝
Lake Shore	68⅛	68⅞
Toledo and Wabash	40½	41¾
Harlem	109½	110⅝
North-west	40½	42⅝

The prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₰ cent. reg., '81	114	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	112¾
6 ₰ cent. coup., '81	114½	5-20 reg., '67	113¼
5-20 reg., '62	108	5-20 coup., '67	114
5-20 coup., '62	108¾	5-20 reg., '68	113
5-20 reg., '64	108¾	5-20 coup., '68	113¾
5-20 coup., '64	108⅜	10-40 reg.	107¾
5-20 reg., '65	109	10-40 coup.	107¾
5-20 coup., '65	109½	5s, coup., '81	109½
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	111½	6s, currency	110

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. C. 6s, '83	87	D. L. & W. 7s, conv.	96
N. Y. C. 6s, '87	87	Tol. & W. 1st, Ex.	91¼
N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.	86	T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	82
N. Y. C. 6s, Sub.	86	Tol. & W. 2d.	82
Erie 1st Ext.	96½	T. & W. Equip. Bds.	68½
Erie 3d 7s, '83	90	Tol. & W. C. C.	80
Erie 4th 7s, '80	90	[illegible]	75
Erie 5th 7s, '88	90	[illegible]	76

Long Dock Bonds	99⅜	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	82
Buff. & E. 7s, 3d, '75	98	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	80
Alb. & Susq. 1st Bds.	97	Gal. & Chi. 2d	92
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bds.	90	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	100¼
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	107	Mor. & Es. 1st	100
C., B. & Q. 8 ₰ ct. 1st	100	Mor. & Es. 2d	96
M. So. 7 ₰ ct. 2d	91½	N. J. Cen. 1st, New	100⅝
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₰ c.	97	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	100⅝
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	97
C., P. & A. old bds.	92¼	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d	85
Det., M. & T. Bds.	94½	C. & P. 3d S. F.	88
Lake Shore Div. Bs.	98	C. & P. Alt. S. F.	83
L. S. Con. Coup. Bds.	91	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	95
Pac. 7s, Gd. by Mo.	95	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	90
Cen. Pac. G. Bds.	90¼	Ohio & Miss. Con.	80
Un. Pac. 1st Bds.	77	Dub. & S. C. 1st	92
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s	70	St. L. & I. M. 1st	91½
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	55½	M. & St. P. 1st, M. D.	101¼
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ ct., '75	100¾	M. & St. P. 7s, G. R. D.	71¼
Bell. & S. I. 1st 8s	80	M. & S. P. 1st, M. L. C. D.	84
Alt. & T. H. 1st	93	M. & S. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	70¼
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf.	82	Mil. & St. P. 2d	71
C. & N. W. S. F.	96	Chi. & Mil. 1st	91
C. & N. W. Int. Bds.	86	Jol. & Chi. 1st	102
C. & N. W. Ext.	84½	C., C. & Ind. 1st	78½
Chi. & N. W. 1st	94	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
H. & St. J. 8s, conv.	74	Bos. H. & E. 1st	24⅜
Del., L. & W. 1st	99	C. F. & Minn. 1st	69⅜
Del., L. & W. 2d	97½		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 20.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked
City 6s, old	97	...
City 6s, new	101⅞	102
Camden and Amboy	115	115½
Pennsylvania Central	90½	*91
Reading	100½	100¾
Lehigh Valley	57	57½
Catawissa Preferred	40	40½
Philadelphia and Erie	18¼	18½
Northern Central	40	...
Lehigh Navigation	38½	38¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	87	87½

* Ex dividend, (Scrip, 92½.)

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

8 ₰ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT. Guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, $1,000,000 CAPITAL. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, AUCTIONEERS, WILL SELL STOCKS, BONDS, AND SECURITIES at auction every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY as usual, or on any other day required on one day's notice. BOTH PARTNERS will give their personal attention to such sales, and at rates of commission satisfactory to the sellers.

SECURITIES PURCHASED FOR CASH OR 60 DAYS. Sales (by order court) at auction. R. STUYVESANT, No. 72 Broadway.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Flour steady. Wheat excited; prices higher for cash; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 02½@$1 05; closed at $1 04¼ cash; Rejected 93c.; No. 1 Spring, $1 10@$1 11. Corn firm and in fair demand at 39c.@39⅝c. for No. 2 Mixed; closing at 39c.@39½c. cash or December; 40½c.@40¾c. January; High Mixed, 39¾c.@40c.; Rejected, 37½c.@38c. Oats in fair demand and higher at 31½c.@32c. for No. 2; closing at 31¾c. Rye in good demand at 64½c.@65c. for No. 2. Barley in good demand at $1 30@$1 33 for No. 2 Fall; 91c. for No. 3 Spring; Rejected 71c.@72c. Provisions dull and higher. Pork sold at $11 87½@$12, cash or December; $12 25 bid, January; $12 75 bid, February. Meats, ¼c.@½c. higher all around. Lard firm at $7 10@$7 15. Whisky sold at 89c. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 12,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat, 73,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Rye, 20,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Lake and Rail Imports for the past twenty-four hours—11,500 bbls. Flour, 76,122 bushels Wheat, 76,563 bushels Corn, 37,208 bushels Oats, 4,520 bushels Barley, 350 bushels Peas. Canal Shipments—14,875 bushels Wheat, 16,500 bushels Corn. Rail Exports—36,050 bushels Wheat, 23,936 bushels Corn, 22,400 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Barley. Canal Freights—Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7c. Flour quiet; Western ground Spring, $6 75@$7 25; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $7 75@$8 25; White, $8 75@$9 25. Wheat dull; no sales made public; quoted, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 55; No. 2 Spring, $1 38; Chicago No. 2, $1 30; Red Winter, $1 45@$1 50; White Michigan, $1 65@$1 70. Corn firm; sales 10,000 bushels No. 2 at 51c.; 2,000 bushels at 51½c.; 1,000 bushels at 52c.; 2,000 bushels at 53c. Oats firm; No. 2 Western held at 42c.@43c. Barley quiet; Chicago No. 2 sold at $1 25; Canada at $1 42@$1 46; Two-rowed State at $1 20@$1 25. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 20.—Flour firm at $6 60@$7. Wheat in fair demand and advanced to $1 37@$1 40. Corn firm; old in the ear, 53c.; shelled, 50c.@52c.; new 47c.@48c. Rye in fair demand and higher at 80c.@82c. Oats steady at 38c.@43c. Barley in fair demand and firm; Fall, $1 20@$1 25. Butter steady. Pork in fair demand at $12 25@$12 50. Lard—Steam—Sales of 500 tcs. at 7c.; generally held at 7¼c.; Kettle in fair demand at 7½c.@7¾c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders at 4½c. nominally held at 5c.; Sides, offerings light; sales of Clear Rib at 5¾c. [illegible] Bacon steady; Shoulders, 6c.@6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, sales at 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c. Live Hogs firm at [illegible] mostly at the latter price; receipts, 10,000; shipments 1,900. Green Meats steady; Shoulders, 4c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5¼c.@5½c.; sales of [illegible] at [illegible]; Clear Sides, 5¾c.; Hams, 7¾c.@7⅞c. Whisky steady at 89c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Spring dull and a shade lower at 98c. [illegible] for No. 2; Fall dull; No. 3 Red nominal at $1 35; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 50@$1 53. Corn firm; limited supply; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 42c.@43c. on east side, on track; 42½c.@42¾c., November. Oats steady; No. 2 offered at 37c., cash; 37c. bid; 35¾c., November; 33½c. bid. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye held higher; offered at 70c. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats in good demand; Clear Rib Sides, 5½c.@6c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c. Bacon dull and unchanged; only an order demand. Lard in fair demand and lower; sales of steam in a small way at 7½c.@8c. Whisky dull at 89c. Hogs sold at $3 50@$4; bulk of sales at $3 60@$3 85. Cattle in good demand for better grades; Texan Steers $1 50@$2 25; good native Steers, $3 [illegible]; Cows, $2 75@$3. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 11,000 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; choice White, $1 75@$1 85; fair to prime do., $1 50@$1 65; choice Amber, $1 72@$1 75; good to prime Red, $1 65@$1 70; Common to fair do., $1 35@$1 45; Ohio and Indiana Red, $1 45@$1 50; Western Amber, $1 53@$1 55. Corn steady; Southern White, 70c.@73c.; do. Yellow, 65c.; Mixed Western firmer at 66c. Oats active; Southern [illegible]; Western Mixed 45c.@47c.; do. White, 48c.@49c. Rye quiet at 75c.@85c. Hay dull at $18@$22. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork, $14 50@$15. Bulk Meats—Shoulders stronger at 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides firm at 6⅝c. Bacon in good jobbing demand at 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders and Clear Ribs. Sugar-cured Hams, 11c.@13c. Lard, 7½c.@8c. Western Butter strong and unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Whisky firmer at 94c.@95c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Flour advanced 25c. on all grades; sales, 2,100 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 50 for Amber Winter; $9 25 for White Winter; $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 45. Corn firm; sales, 1,500 bushels at 68c., and 13,000 bushels High Mixed Toledo at 69c. afloat. Barley dull; sales, 2,000 bushels Up-Lake Canada at $1 32, and 1,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 33. Corn-meal, $1 20 for bolted, and $1 15 for unbolted, ₰ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged. Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19; Middlings, $20@$22 ₰ ton. Canal Freights unsettled and nominally higher. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. Receipts—7,800 bushels Wheat, 57,400 bushels Barley, 2,500 bushels Peas, 549,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 18,200 bushels Corn, and 10,500 bushels Barley.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 20.—Flour firm and scarce; Extra Family, $5 75; A No. 1, $7; Fancy, $8. Wheat quiet; sales at $1 30@$1 35. Corn steady at 50c.@52c., shelled and sacked. Oats steady at 45c.@47c. Rye quiet. Barley quiet at $1 30@$1 35. Provisions in fair demand. Pork, $13. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅞c.; Clear Sides, 7c., packed. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c. loose, ¼c. higher packed. Lard—Tierce, 8c.; keg, 9c. Sugar-cured Hams, 11c.@12c.; small lots ½c.@1c. higher. Green Meats firm; Shoulders, 4⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5½c.; Clear Sides, 5¾c.; Hams, 7c.@7¼c. Live Hogs active and firm at $4 15@$4 25; receipts, 9,000. Whisky steady at 89c.

TOLEDO, Nov. 20.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 58; No. 3 do., $1 45; Amber Michigan, cash, $1 43@$1 44; December, $1 44@$1 44½; No. 2 Red, cash, $1 36; [illegible] December, $1 40. Corn steady and higher; High Mixed, cash, 49½c.; December, 49½c.@50c.; January, 51c.@51½c.; Low Mixed, 48½c.@49c. Oats firm at 42c. for No. 1; 41c. cash for No. 2; 40½c. January. Clover-seed, $5 50. Dressed Hogs, $5 25@$5 50. Receipts—[illegible] Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—[illegible] and 11,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The market for Wheat is dull, but firmly held at an advance. Rye quiet; lots in store firmly held at 85c. Corn 1c. higher, with a steady demand for consumption; sales of 7 cars No. 1 High Mixed Western at 68c.@69c.; 2,000 bushels Mixed, in store, at 68c. Barley—Market stronger; sales of 4 cars No. 3 Chicago, and 1 car No. 2 do. on private terms; also, 1 car No. 2 two-rowed State at $1 27, an advance of 2c. Oats active and steady; sales, 25,000 bushels old Chicago, in store, at 54c.; 5 cars No. 1 Mixed Western at 53c.@54c.; 1 car Western, by sample, at 54c., and 400 bushels No. 1 Western at 53c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and weak; sales of No. 1 at $1 13; No. 2, $1 07, cash; $1 04½, December; $1 06½, January. Corn firm at 46c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 74c. for No. 1. Barley firm at $1 45 for No. 2 Spring. Oats firm and in fair demand at 31c. for No. 1; 31½c. for No. 2. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 9c.; to Oswego, 15c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 105,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 79,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—Petroleum quiet and weak; Crude, 10½c.; Refined, 14c. on the spot and all the month. Groceries dull and unchanged. Flour firmer, but small business; prices unchanged. Wheat active for Choice; other grades dull; Red, $1 50@$1 55; Amber, $1 60@$1 70; White, $1 65@$1 75. Rye, 78c.@80c. Corn—Advancing tendency; Yellow, 68c.; Mixed Western, 68c. Corn-meal—White, 65c.@66c. Oats quiet and steady; White, 50c.@51c.; Mixed, 46c.@47c. Whisky quiet and weak at 94c.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 20.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn dull and drooping at 65c.@66c. Oats dull and drooping at 50c. Bacon firm and scarce; Shoulders, 8c.; Sides, 9c.@9½c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6½c. Lard firm at 8½c.@9¼c. Pork dull and unchanged.

DETROIT, Nov. 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 56; No. 1 White, $1 52½; Amber Michigan, $1 38. Corn steady at 48c.@50c. Oats in good demand at 40c. Freights to Oswego, 10c. Receipts—8,000 bushels Wheat; Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 20.—Grain quiet but firm; advancing tendency; no quotations. Petroleum quiet and steady; unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 20.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 36c. Rosin quiet at $2 40 for Strained. Crude Turpentine—No sales. Tar steady at $2 25.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 21, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—RIGOLETTO (Italian Opera)—Mlle. Octavie Torriani, Miss A. L. Cary, M. Capoul.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BRUTUS: OR, THE FALL OF TARQUIN—Mr. Edwin Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OURS—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—A FLASH OF LIGHTNING—Mr. G. A. Griffiths, Mr. G. L. Fox, Mrs. C. M. Walcot.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE NEW MAGDALEN—Miss Carlotta LeClercq, Mr. H. H. Wood.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK.—Mr. C. H. Morton, Mr. George Atkins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—RIP VAN WINKLE—Mr. Robert McWade.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE WICKED WORLD—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. M. Rankin.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

STEINWAY HALL.—CONCERT by the Hampton College Students.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND LAUGHING GAS by Messrs. Harts and Colton.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Rev. H. M. Gallaher, "After Clouds, Clear Weather."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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☞ For the accommodation of the residents of Harlem and vicinity, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 2,386 4th av., between 129th and 130th sts., at the same rates as are charged at the publication office. Advertisements received from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., and on Sundays from 3 to 6 P. M.

News reaches us from Jamaica that throws some light on the antecedents of the *Virginius* and the circumstances of her capture. She left Jamaica with Consular and Custom-house clearances for Costa Rica, but her real errand was known to be an expedition against Cuba. She made an attempt to land her passengers three days after leaving Kingston, but was driven off and chased by a Spanish frigate. An English officer who left Santiago on the 5th reports that the papers of the *Virginius* were examined by the officer who boarded her and pronounced correct, but the seizure was, nevertheless, completed. The fact of an attempted attack on the Cuban coast, if it be a fact, immediately preceding the capture of the vessel, is an important one. The exact truth in regard to the matter does not yet appear, but will doubtless soon be in the hands of the Government. In the meantime the Government is placing itself in a position to meet any contingency that may rise, with the strong hope that none will require the use of force.

Another important fact is brought to light in our special dispatch from Washington—namely, that no executions took place at Santiago after the 8th inst., and that BURRIEL "suspended proceedings immediately upon receiving the peremptory orders of the Madrid Government." This, at any rate, shows that the Madrid Government has done all in its power to prevent additional massacres. It also shows that the home authorities are not so powerless in Cuba as we have been told. All these facts will doubtless be taken into careful consideration by the United States Government, and we may now fairly say that there is less probability than ever of war, and that sufficient measures have been taken for the protection of our commerce.

Some details of the capture of the *Virginius* are given in a letter from our correspondent at Havana. It will be seen that they confirm, in some respects, the report of the English officer previously referred to. On the other hand, the treatment received by the captives before their arrival at Santiago seems to have been sufficiently mild. While there is nothing absolutely decisive in the additional information now at hand, there is enough to considerably modify the situation. It is to be hoped now that the preparations which our Government has made with so much promptness and energy will not have to be pushed to the extreme that has been heretofore regarded as possible.

Precisely what progress has been made in fixing the responsibility for SHARKEY'S escape, the officials do not tell us, nor do we know that any sensible means for his recapture have been adopted. Unhappily, we do know that a blunder has been made in the arrest of the woman, JOURDAN, which greatly increases the chances of his final escape. Had this woman been left at liberty, but under strict surveillance, she could have been taken at any time, and there is little doubt that through her SHARKEY might have been speedily captured. She would most certainly have made an effort to join him, and if our detectives are worth anything, they surely could have tracked her to the murderer's hiding-place. This arrest is a fitting incident of an affair that becomes more discreditable as its details are ascertained. A proper precaution has been taken in the suspension of the keepers who are implicated in the matter. It was absurd to suppose anybody in the Tombs was in safe custody while they remained on guard. We hope the investigation which has been commenced will be pressed until all the facts are brought to light. The necessity for a complete reform in the management of the prison will then, we think, be apparent.

Thick ice is reported at several points on the Erie Canal, and unless there is a speedy and decided moderation in the weather, navigation must be considered closed for the season. Last year the canal was not finally closed until the 1st of December, and even then the stoppage came so early that a large amount of grain was caught by the ice. If the close of navigation this year is nearly two weeks earlier, as now appears probable, the disaster must be much greater. It is said that nearly 4,000,000 bushels of grain, now in the canal, must be shipped by rail, or remain in the boats until Spring. In either case the loss will be severe. Many thousands of men are thrown out of employment by the closing of the canals, and it is doubly unfortunate that the stoppage comes so much earlier this year, when all branches of business are so much depressed. But, on the other hand, it must be admitted that the suspension of traffic in this quarter will set a good deal of money free, and probably make it abundant before Christmas.

Our old acquaintances, the lotteries, came up for the usual notice, yesterday, before Judge SUTHERLAND. In his charge to the Grand Jury, the Judge called attention to their existence. He said that in his opinion the policy-dealers are "a great nuisance." This, we may say, is not a mere expression of taste. The Judge, probably, means that they are a legal nuisance, and that they ought to be abated. We entirely agree with him. The only question is how it can be done. If the Grand Jury followed the example of the Police authorities in the matter of the gamblers, they might call in some policy-dealer as eminent in his line as Mr. MORRISSEY is in his, to counsel with them.

It is encouraging to find from the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the receipts for the last fiscal year, which amounted to $114,075,456, exceeded the estimates by $4,075,456. Distilled spirits and tobacco, which are the chief sources of revenue, appear to be fully as productive as heretofore. There has been an increase instead of a falling off in the production and also in the exportation of tobacco, notwithstanding the abolition of export bonded warehouses. The change has, therefore, been justified by the results. The method of collection finally adopted has also been approved by experience, for the concentration of all the duties in one officer in each of the Congressional districts has effected a saving of $1,062,827 over the eighty-district plan, with a full set of officers in each. The Commissioner estimates the receipts for the current year at $100,000,000, but wisely makes it contingent upon a steady improvement in our financial affairs. His suggestions concerning a modification of the penalties of the Internal Revenue law are worthy of serious consideration by Congress. Leaving out of view the fact that these severe penalties must in many cases do injustice, it is not altogether certain that they do not in great part defeat their object. With more moderate penalties, it is reasonable to suppose that detection would be easier, convictions more numerous, and consequently that violations would soon be less frequent.

FILIBUSTERS.

It is not to be supposed that because we insist on atonement for the past and security for the future, from the governing authority in Cuba, on account of its indifference to our flag and to the rights of American citizens, either on the high seas or in Spanish jurisdiction, that we commend or tolerate the acts of *filibusters* who violate the laws, dishonor the flag, and insult the dignity of the United States.

The statutes of this country are clear and comprehensive in providing that nobody shall, within our jurisdiction, provide or prepare the means for "any military enterprise" to be carried on from our territory against Cuba. This prohibition is binding on the President, his Cabinet, and every Cuban who accepts or enjoys our national hospitality. It can only be abolished or altered by Congress—either directly by repealing the law, or indirectly by declaring war against Spain.

The first and highest duty of every Government is to protect itself from *external* violence, and there is no form in which that violence can come which is more offensive than in the form of filibustering. It is an insult, as well as a danger. It is treating with contempt the Government which is the object of it. Every nation has by natural, no less than international, law the right of self-preservation; and against all forms of external attack, and especially against a form so offensive as filibustering, it is justified in using measures of repression as stern as the circumstances require, subject only to the moral coercion of the great powers of Christendom, with whom it has entered into the relations of a national family.

Filibusterism is not, as too many hastily assume, a thing involving the legal character, consequences, and incidents of *neutrality*, for the latter is predicable only on a condition of recognized war. The word is Spanish in derivation, because the Spanish-American States or provinces have chiefly been the objects of its insults and wrongs. In 1837, in 1866, and again in 1870 there was filibustering from the United States against Canada, but all such acts of private war were promptly and indignantly repudiated by our national Government. In 1857 and thereabouts, one WM. WALKER, a notorious filibuster, operated largely in New-York, New-Orleans, and San Francisco against Nicaragua, Sonora, or Mexico. Having in his raid against Nicaragua furtively escaped from our jurisdiction, his expedition was pursued on the ocean by order of President BUCHANAN, and Commodore PAULDING, in command of the frigate *Wabash*, not overtaking the expedition before it landed at San Juan de Nicaragua, it was pursued even on the territory of that country, its chief captured, and brought back to New-York. The first and most conspicuous filibuster against Cuba was LOPEZ, who set on foot three expeditions from our shores, two of which accomplished a landing on the island. Since the uprising of 1868, under CESPEDES, the organization and sending forth expeditions from this country against Cuba have been in the hands of a Cuban Junta, in New-York, aided actively by a few Americans like JORDAN and RYAN. It is rarely that filibusterism takes the form of an armed cruiser on the ocean adequate to attack and defense. But one such has been fitted out by the Junta in this country, and that was the *Hornet*. The first large filibuster enterprise from New-York was in the *Perit*, under JORDAN, which successfully landed in Cuba. JORDAN was also in the *Mary Lowell*, which was a failure. That by the *Catharine Whiting* was captured on Long Island Sound, and broken up by orders of the President. Many smaller enterprises, conveying but a few prominent Cuban leaders and arms, have evaded the Spanish cruisers, and handed their cargoes over to the insurgents. Of late the policy of the Junta has been to transport the men and arms by separate methods from American ports to some rendezvous in a foreign port, and there assemble all in one vessel, as in the *Virginius*, at Kingston.

Under the laws of England and the United States, filibusterism is treated as an offense and a crime against municipal law which the State is bound to prevent, overtake, and punish. In 1830, the former power sent a naval force to sea to prevent the carrying on of a filibustering enterprise of four vessels and seven hundred men, which secretly sailed from Plymouth, for Terceira, to aid DONNA MARIA of Portugal against her uncle, DOM MIGUEL.

If the Cuban Junta fitted out armed cruisers which prowled the seas to destroy property, like the *Alabama*, but without any recognized flag, they would be *pirates* and outlaws, to be arrested and punished anywhere and everywhere, by any or every body. If the *Virginius* had been an armed privateer like the *Hornet*, sailing under a rebel Cuban flag, no question could have been made of the right of a Spanish cruiser to capture her on the ocean; but the *Virginius* was merely a transport, without power of offense or defense, carrying a military enterprise from Kingston to Cuba; and if the enterprise was, in whole or in part, begun and carried on from this country, it was forbidden by our laws, and the *Virginius* was culpable for engaging in it.

For the very reason that filibustering expeditions cannot be arrested *on the high seas* by the power at which they are aimed, but only within the marine jurisdiction of the latter or her ally, it is the duty of the nation wherein they originate to prevent and suppress them. Spain could not enter the harbor of New-York to capture the *Atlas*, nor could she touch the *Virginius* in the waters of Jamaica, or on the high seas, if an American vessel. The filibuster ship has tremendous odds in favor of its escape, and for this very reason, among others, all nations agree, and we agree, that it has been, and is, our bounden national duty to prevent filibusters, whether our own citizens or Cubans, from carrying on their enterprises from our territory against Cuba.

CAN WE HAVE GOOD PAVEMENTS?

A short time since we published a hearty protest from a well-known City physician against the condition of our streets. Every one recognized the truth of his criticism. Our pavements are rough, dirty, impossible to clean, and noisy. They wear out our wagons and harness, and our horses. They gather mud in Winter and filth in Summer, and disseminate disease throughout the community. They exhaust our nerves with their ceaseless clang and rattle, and their condition shuts us out from many healthy and invigorating pleasures which ought to be accessible for us. A drive to the park from below Twentieth street is a torment, and a ride in the saddle for a mile through Fifth avenue is an operation attended with some risk. Are these evils, which every one acknowledges, to be perpetual, or can they be remedied?

No doubt there is a remedy for them. In order to secure it, however, we must have intelligent and honest men, with sufficient power in their hands to carry out the reforms they propose, in charge of the construction, repair, and care of our street pavements. With this pre-requisite satisfied, it is entirely within the reach of modern engineering skill to give us such streets as we ought to have, and to keep them in proper condition, for less money than we have been accustomed to pay for the abominations we endure.

In the communication to which we have referred, the author, Dr. FORDYCE BARKER, alluded to the asphalt pavements of London as specimens of what our City might have. These are, doubtless, models of excellence in many particulars. They are smooth, requiring a small tractive force to move a vehicle over them; they are easily cleaned; they do not absorb water, and hence retain comparatively few particles of decaying matter or germs of disease; they contain an important anti-septic, or purifying element, in themselves; they are relatively noiseless, and, when properly laid and supervised, they can be readily and inexpensively repaired. These are the advantages of this kind of pavement, as laid in London. The main objection to them there is their tendency to abrade in dust in dry weather, and to become dangerously slippery, especially in steep places, when wet.

The London pavement, however, like that of Paris, is different from anything we have, or probably can have, in this country. It is prepared from a material—the bituminous limestones of the Val de Travers, in the canton of Neufchâtel—in which the stone and the bitumen, which acts as a cement, are naturally united. The question whether any artificial substitute for this strong combination can be made for common use in this country is an interesting one. It received very full discussion some time since by a board of able engineers, convened for that purpose by the Central Park Commissioners in this City, and subsequently in Philadelphia. The report of this board is before us. It is, we believe, from the pen of the Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Parks Commission, Mr. J. Y. CULYER, a gentleman of great ability, who has given much study to and achieved marked success in this branch of his profession. The report favors the conclusion that manufactured composition pavement, of which bitumen shall form the concreting substance, can be made to serve exceedingly well in this country. But before this can be accomplished several requirements must be complied with. The distillation of the asphalt or coal-tar, from which the bitumen is produced, must be performed by some uniform, improved process. The road-bed must be carefully prepared, and there must be a solid foundation of concrete, such as is used in all cases in France and England. The surface material must be applied slowly, heavily rolled, and laid in fair weather. When once laid, the report states that the pavement must be kept in constant repair—*i. e.*, slight injuries must be immediately made good—both for the sake of economy, and to save the interruption to travel which extensive repairs require.

But though the pavement here described is, apparently, an almost ideal pavement, we need not wait for perfection before obtaining great improvement. An engineer whose judgment is of the highest value has recently expressed the opinion that the much-despised wooden pavement can be made to give on streets like Fifth avenue, and even on traffic streets, at least eight years' good wear. To secure this result the ground must be carefully prepared, gas and water-mains, and all connections requiring disturbance of the pavement, must be made beforehand; the flooring on which the blocks are laid must consist of several layers of plank, disposed at right angles to each other, and the blocks themselves must be of selected wood. Aside from this very desirable improvement, stone pavement, though an abomination in streets lined with dwellings, or in any thoroughfares where driving off a walk is possible, can be made very much better than it is now, by the proper preparation of the road-bed and careful selection of the blocks. All these suggestions will seem to imply greater cost, but the cost of good work over poor can easily be saved, if the work can be done honestly and carefully. This condition satisfied, almost perfect pavements would not cost any more than our present *pavés d'enfer*.

TROUBLE FOR TRAVELERS.

A curious dispute has arisen between the Union Pacific Railway Company and the Pullman Palace-car Company, which is of considerable importance to the traveling public. The railway company have made an issue on the fact that two or more sleeping-berths on the Pullman cars are often secured on a single railway ticket. One passenger even, on paying the corresponding berth fees, may retain for his individual use an entire Pullman car, while paying to the company only a single fare. As a consequence of this, trains are often obliged to draw a superfluous number of these sleeping-coaches, three or four being used for the accommodation of no more passengers than might be comfortably provided for in one full coach. As each of the Pullman cars weighs fifty tons, every extra one causes an additional expense to the company, for which, under the present system, no equivalent is rendered.

Acting by the advice of counsel, the Superintendent of the Union Pacific at Omaha has notified the Superintendent of the Pullman Company at the same place that for each sleeping-berth hereafter sold, a full railway ticket must also be purchased. It is easy to see that the enforcement of this principle must greatly increase the expense, or diminish the comfort, of long journeys across the continent. Hitherto, for example, a gentleman traveling with his wife might, on payment of the ordinary passage-money for two persons and the price of four berths, obtain what is called a "drawing-room section," securing thereby an enviable degree of privacy and seclusion. But when such accommodations can no longer be obtained except by payment of double rates, most people will be obliged to forego the privilege.

On the merits of the dispute we shall now pass no judgment, as it seems likely to be settled in the law courts, and will there depend altogether on the nature and terms of the contract between the two companies. The result will be looked for by the traveling public with considerable anxiety. Railway traveling, at best, over long distances, is tedious and irksome in the extreme, and those whom circumstances compel frequently to undertake it, will regard with something akin to terror the prospect of having to forego any of their accustomed comforts. Nowhere is traveling attended with so many alleviations as in America, and habit has made necessities of those familiar luxuries. We hope, therefore, that a way may be found out of the present difficulty which, without injustice to the railway people, may still consult the ease of the passenger.

COMETS OF THE YEAR.

The year has been so far an uncommonly good one for comets, at least in respect to numbers. Up to the present time, we count seven, none of them very brilliant but several of them of considerable interest to astronomers for various reasons.

Comet I., 1873, was discovered by STEPHAN, at Marseilles, on April 3. It is the same as Comet II., 1867—one of the numerous group of six-year comets, which we probably owe in some way to the planet Jupiter; though whether they consist of matter which has been ejected from him by some volcanic action, as Mr. PROCTOR thinks, or have merely been captured by him and brought into orderly orbits by his attraction, is, as yet, uncertain. This comet was small and faint, and visible only a few days.

Comet II., 1873, was found by TEMPEL, at Milan, on July 3. This also turns out to move in a similar orbit, with a period of six and one-fourth years according to the computation of Mr. HIND, or six months less according to BRUHNS. It was small, and soon vanished.

Comet III. was discovered by BORELLY, at Marseilles, on Aug. 20, and remained visible for about a month, though never bright enough to be seen by the unaided eye. Its orbit is apparently parabolic. It was sufficiently bright to permit observation with the spectroscope, and its spectrum was found to be the same as that of most other comets, consisting of three bright bands in the yellow, green, and blue. These bands are superposed upon a faint continuous spectrum, and according to HUGGINS, coincide with three similar bands in the spectrum of an electric spark taken in a current of coal-gas; from which fact Mr. HUGGINS is disposed to consider that comets consist at least partially of carbon. In the case of this comet, however, the continuous spectrum was rather stronger than ordinary, seeming to indicate an unusual amount of reflected sunlight, mingled with the comet's own luminosity, and therefore that some considerable portion of its mass may consist of solid or liquid particles.

Comet IV. (some call it Comet V., transposing it with the next to be mentioned, because it comes to its perihelion later,) was discovered by HENRY, at Marseilles, on Aug. 23. This was much the brightest of the whole catalogue, and about Sept. 1 was distinctly visible to the naked eye in the early morning. When brightest it developed a short tail, a slender streamer of light, about half a degree in length, directed from the sun. The spectrum of this comet was also carefully studied, but showed nothing peculiar; the continuous spectrum was quite faint, and the bands quite brilliant. Its orbit appears to be a parabola, and it has already left our system, never probably to return.

The next comet (Comet V., 1873,) was the well-known periodical comet of BRORSEN, first discovered by him in 1846, and having a period of about five and a half years. It is now on its sixth return since its first discovery, but is so badly situated as to be observed only with the greatest difficulty. When observed by HUGGINS at its last return in 1867, it showed a spectrum different from that of any other comet yet examined. It gave but *two* bright lines instead of three, neither of them coinciding with either of the three usually seen, and also quite different in their appearance. It is very unfortunate that we cannot get a chance at it this time in order to verify or disprove so singular a result. It was first seen by STEPHAN, at Marseilles, on Sept. 1.

The sixth comet of the year was Fayés' Comet, on its fourth return since its discovery in 1843. This was also found by STEPHAN, on Sept. 3, very near the calculated place. It was small and very faint.

Finally the seventh has just been announced by telegraph as discovered by COGGIA, at Marseilles, on the 9th, in right ascension 16h. 04m., and north declination 22° 06′, moving slowly to the south-west. It also is small and faint, and gives no promise of becoming conspicuous.

The fact that six out of these seven comets have first been seen at Marseilles, speaks volumes for the vigilance and assiduity of the astronomers in the two observatories of that city.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

There are always numbers of persons ready to discountenance any new project, on the ground that it cannot succeed. The consolation to be derived is that such persons are themselves rarely successful. Many of them have made themselves heard in connection with the Centennial Exhibition, and dire have been the predictions of its utter failure. Some tell us that it ought not to have an international character, lest America appear to disadvantage; others point to Vienna; and again we are told that all interest in such exhibitions has died away; that England, which first proposed them, has given them up, and that they cannot have any permanent good effects upon the people. We have before adverted to the reasons of the failure at Vienna, and shown that it was due to special and quite exceptional causes; and those who pretend to see danger in the international character of our exhibition will be sufficiently disposed of when they are reminded that the fact itself of the exhibition's existence, to say nothing of the national progress which we shall show on every side to the nations that visit us, is convincing evidence of what a hundred years of enterprise and freedom have enabled us to accomplish. What we would now more particularly refer to is the other part of the indictment.

England will not very probably again venture upon a special exposition such as those of 1851 and 1862. But she is now utilizing those events in a manner not generally known, and with results that are found to be of the utmost value. The English International Exhibition is now an annual affair. That for 1873 has just closed; that for 1874 will open on Easter Monday next year. The attractions at Vienna have interfered somewhat with those of London, and there have been several defects in the arrangements which will be remedied in the future, but, nevertheless, the Royal Commissioners have every reason to be satisfied with the results of the Summer's work. Musical performances on the great organ of the Albert Hall, and by large orchestras, have been given in the highest perfection, and many musical works were, by that means, introduced, which had never before been heard in England. A "School of Cookery," opened experimentally in one of the departments, has led to the foundation of a national training school for cookery, and been the means of providing a highly remunerative profession for large numbers of persons who are now thoroughly skilled in their art. The display of foreign wines is described as having been remarkable, while many improvements that have come into general use lately are attributed solely to the exhibition. For the first time in England silk-worms were raised and a large quantity of silk was produced in the open air. This promises to be the beginning of a new industry. Some foreign nations appeared to unprecedented advantage. Belgium displayed a large exhibition of pictures, almost all of which were sold at high prices, and renewed efforts are promised to be made by France, Austria, Russia, Belgium, Italy, and Germany for the next opening in 1874. But notably above all foreign nations in comparison with previous efforts was Japan. The Japanese have fully acquired the spirit of European enterprise. So great has been the success of these annual international displays that the Royal Commissioners expect to have next year more demands for space than they can supply—prominence being given to lace manufacture, civil engineering, sanitary service, heating by all methods and by all kinds of fuel, leather goods, book-binding, and foreign wines.

Exhibitions such as these give a sufficient answer to those who deny their permanent utility, and who persist in maintaining that the Centennial at Philadelphia cannot possibly have any enduring and useful effect. Everything indicates the groundlessness of such fears. The best experience we have shows that the absolute opposite of such a result is sure to follow the American Exhibition, if only it be conducted aright; and as a guarantee for that the spirit of enterprise and resolution which characterizes our people is amply sufficient. If England, repeating these international displays, year after year, and making them pay too, can trace advantages accruing from them in social improvements and the attainment of a higher degree of perfection in the arts and manufactures, it is quite certain that a similar process will not be unprofitable to ourselves, and that all the fears so persistently expressed by a few grumblers are without foundation.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that the aggregated receipts from all sources for the year ending with June last, exclusive of the direct tax upon lands, and the duty upon the capital, circulation, and deposits of national banks, were $114,075,456. The amount includes sums refunded and allowed on drawbacks. The total amount on drawbacks was $52,346 on spirits, tobacco, and general merchandise. There were refunded for taxes illegally assessed and collected $618,667.

DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The receipts from the several sources relating to distilled spirits were, for the year 1872, $49,475,516; for 1873, $52,099,371. The increase in the receipts from the gallon tax on distilled spirits was $10,013,276, and from the special tax of rectifiers and dealers in liquor, $1,094,264, making a total increase from these sources of over $11,000,000. The tax on distilled spirits was raised from fifty to seventy cents per gallon Aug. 1, 1872. To this fact is due the large increase in receipts from this source. The large increase in receipts from special taxes is doubtless owing in great part to our earlier and more thorough collection of special taxes since the introduction of the present system of paying them by stamps. A part of this $11,000,000 increase was, however, offset by the loss of nearly $400,000 during the last year by the reduction of the value of stamps for spirits, other than tax-paid stamps, from twenty-five cents to ten cents each, under the act of June 6, 1872, and by further loss of a little over $8,000,000 by repeal, under the same act, of certain taxes relating to spirits, leaving a balance of a little more than $2,500,000 increase in receipts from all sources relating to spirits. The production of spirits during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, was in taxable gallons: Total production from materials other than fruit was $68,236,567; the total production from fruit was $2,914,800; total, $71,151,367. The tax collected on spirits withdrawn from warehouses during the fiscal year 1872 was $32,457,935; the tax collected on spirits withdrawn from warehouses during the fiscal year 1873 was $41,102,921; the tax on spirits withdrawn for export during the fiscal year 1873 was $1,651,041. If the tax had been collected on spirits withdrawn for export during the fiscal year 1873, as was the case during the fiscal year 1872, the receipts for the fiscal year 1873 would have been increased $1,651,041, thus swelling the receipts from spirits withdrawn from bond for the fiscal year 1873 to $42,753,962. A comparative statement, therefore, of the receipts on account of all spirits withdrawn from bond for the two years under like circumstances would show an increase of $10,296,726, or over thirty-one per cent. in the receipts of the fiscal year 1873, over those for the preceding fiscal year. The act of June 6, 1872, authorizing the withdrawal of spirits from distillery warehouses for export without payment of the tax, has been in operation since the 1st of August, 1872, under regulations of this office approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. The tax received on imitation wines during the year ended June 30, 1873, was $3,551. The tax received on fermented liquors, at $1 per barrel for the years 1872 and 1873, was $8,009,969 and $8,910,823 respectively.

TOBACCO.

The total receipts from tobacco for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, were $34,386,303. Compared with the total receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, there was a decrease of collections on manufactured tobacco, of all descriptions, of $1,172,917. There was an increase in the total receipts from the manufacture and sale of tobacco, snuff, and cigars, in all their forms, over the receipts from the same sources for the preceding fiscal year, of $650,132. One hundred and sixteen millions four hundred and fifty thousand nine hundred and thirty-four pounds are given as the actual product of the year so far as such products have been reported, and showing an increase over the annual production reported for the preceding fiscal year of 9,180,079 pounds. The number of cigars, cheroots, &c., on which taxes were collected during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, was 1,807,134,646, showing an excess over the number reported for the preceding fiscal year of 279,328,674. Apprehensions were entertained by parties favoring the continuance of the former system of export bonded warehouses, that there would be a large falling off in the quantity of manufactured tobacco shipped to foreign countries under the present system. These predictions, however, have not been verified by actual results, which show that, notwithstanding some considerable time was required fully to inaugurate the change and familiarize shippers with all the details of the law and the regulations under which such shipments are now made, instead of there being any falling off, there was an actual increase of some 544,064 pounds of exported tobacco during the last fiscal year. The consolidation of the different rates of tax on different classes of chewing tobacco has seemed to realize in practice all the friends of this measure predicted of good results. No branch of the business seems to have experienced any inconvenience or suffered any diminution in the amount of business formerly done under a graded tax in consequence of such uniform tax. Not only has there been a large increase generally in production and sale of manufactured tobacco, but it is believed this increased business has been done with a reasonable amount of profit to the manufacturer.

OPERATION OF THE LAW.

The law in its present operation is thought to act equally and impartially. Its requirements have become better understood. There has been a more general acquiescence in these requirements during the last fiscal year than ever before. There have been fewer violations of law and regulations, fewer seizures and fewer prosecutions reported. The decrease from banks and bankers and adhesive stamps is due to the legislation approved June 6, 1872. The class entitled "Articles and Occupations," formerly taxed, but now exempt, includes certain taxes on old lists, repealed prior to June 6, 1872, with the tax on income and gas.

THE RECEIPTS AND ESTIMATES.

The aggregate receipts for the last fiscal year exceeded the Commissioner's estimate by $4,075,456 08. It is estimated the total receipts for the current fiscal year will be $100,000,000. This estimate will, of course, be affected somewhat by the continuance or otherwise of the present financial embarrassment. It is not thought any material loss will ensue from the amounts of taxes received from the personal consumption of spirits or tobacco should the financial trouble continue, but a loss would undoubtedly be felt in the amounts of spirits used chemically and in the mechanical arts. The plan adopted in lieu of the eighty-district plan, to wit, abolishing the offices of Assessors and Assistant Assessors, reduced the expenses $1,062,827 lower than the estimated reduction under the eighty-district plan, and $1,960,000 lower than the appropriation for 1873 under the old system. The estimates for the fiscal year 1875 show further a reduction of $9,458, or $1,069,458 less than the appropriation for the fiscal year 1873, and $1,072,235 less than the estimate for 1874, based on the eighty-district plan. It was thought at first an additional clerical force would be needed in this office in view of the increased labor under the act of Dec. 24, 1872, but diligence and an enthusiastic application to their new duties on the part of the existing clerical forces have obviated such supposed necessity. For a considerable part of the past Summer a number of the clerks were employed several hours each day, after the regular business hours, in executing and adjusting the new system. This gratuitous labor was cheerfully performed, and is deserving of special commendation. The Commissioner, for reasons stated, recommends that the Collectors' salaries be fixed at amounts ranging from $2,500 to $5,000, and the Supervisors' salaries at $4,000 per annum.

PENALTIES.

The Commissioner says, in conclusion: I would repeat the suggestion contained in my report of Nov. 21, 1871, that section 44 of the act of July 20, 1868, should be amended by making the minimum penalty smaller, such penalty being now a fine of not less than $1,000, with not less than six months' imprisonment. The undue severity of this punishment would seem to be obvious as applied to the offenses of carrying on the business of a retail or wholesale liquor-dealer, rectifier, or manufacturer of stills, without having paid the special tax in cases wherein no intent to defraud exists, the omission arising from ignorance of the law, or from other circumstances not fraudulent, yet constituting no legal excuse under the terms of the section. The practical effect of providing so disproportionate a punishment for these offenses is to discourage complaints, defeat convictions and induce suspensions of sentence in many cases in which some moderate punishment should be enforced, as well to vindicate the law as to secure future compliance with its requirements.

DOCUMENTARY STAMPS.

The repeal of all documentary stamp duties under schedule B, except that of two cents on bank checks, drafts, or orders by the act of June 6, 1872, left many stamps in the hands of dealers and others throughout the country, for which they had no use, and such as have been presented to this office have been redeemed or exchanged, under the provisions of section 161 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by section 41 of the act of June 6, 1872. That amount so redeemed and exchanged from Oct. 1, 1872, to Oct. 1, 1873, was $473,844 44. As it is believed the public have now had a sufficient notification of the willingness of the Government to redeem [illegible] accompanied by satisfactory evidence they had not been used, I would recommend such legislation by Congress as will limit the time to July 1, 1874, within which documentary stamps issued under schedule B of a greater denomination than two cents may be presented for redemption under section 161 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by section 41 of the act of June 6, 1872. The suggestions made in my last annual report, that the amendments of June 6, 1872, to section 59 of the act of July 20, 1868, relating to the special taxes of dealers in liquors, should be made more explicit, were fully met by the carefully-drawn House bill No. 4,069, entitled, "An Act to correct an error in section 13 of the act of June 6, 1872, and to amend certain sections of other acts relating to internal revenue." That bill passed the House of Representatives on the 3d day of March last, but unfortunately failed of being acted on by the Senate, solely, it is understood, for want of time in which to consider it. It is very important that the same or a similar bill should be enacted as soon as practicable.

THE VIRGINIUS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the United States have any valid claim against Spain for redress by diplomacy, reprisals, or war, it must be upon the ground that Spanish authorities have seized and dealt with the persons or property of American citizens contrary to the law of nations.

We have been much exercised, in our recent controversy with England, on the subject of the rights and the duties of neutrality. We must remember that neutral rights and neutral duties are reciprocal and commensurate. We cannot put off the duties of neutrality and claim neutral rights, any more than we can forfeit the rights of neutrality while performing its duties.

Cuba, a Spanish colony of Spain, has for several years been in open revolt against the Government of Spain. The United States might become an ally of the revolting colony, and in that case become the enemy of Spain, with all the consequences which attach to open hostilities. But the United States are not allies of Cuba and enemies of Spain. The United States are in amity with Spain, holding peaceful diplomatic relations with her. And while the United States are at peace with Spain, American citizens cannot be at war with her. In the quarrel between Spain and her colony we are neutrals, having all neutral rights, owing all neutral duties.

Now, what are our neutral duties? We are not to take part in the quarrel; we are not to fight in the ranks or on the ships of either the colonists or of the Government; we cannot fit out maritime or military expeditions to take sides in the quarrel. We may sell ships, guns, military stores to both parties or either, but we cannot mix ourselves with any armament or force to make what we thus sell available to either belligerent. If any American citizen voluntarily mixes himself or his property with any such armament or force, he takes upon himself, to that extent, the character of a party to the contest; he puts off the character of a neutral, and assumes the character of a belligerent; he loses the immunities of a neutral, and incurs all the liabilities of those engaged in an open struggle in arms.

The revolted colonists are the enemies of Spain. Spain may use against them all the appliances of force sanctioned by Christian States. She may destroy life and property to repress revolt. And she may use her military power against the persons and property of American citizens who have put off their neutrality, and mixed in the quarrel, in the same way, and to the same degree, in which she may use that force against her rebellious subjects. She may capture, she may confiscate, she may kill, in all the cases in which capture, confiscation, killing are authorized by the laws of war, which are a branch of the law of nations.

The public mind is at fever heat, and we are in danger of doing things in sudden passion which we may have ample leisure to repent of. Nations are great moral persons, which should act with calmness and deliberation. We need to know the exact status of the Virginius, and of the persons on board of her, before we can pronounce with judicial calmness upon the case. If they were engaged in a military expedition against the Spanish Government, it is not difficult to determine their liability under the law of nations. If they were engaged in a mere commercial adventure, in articles contraband of war, which they were attempting to carry into Cuba by breaking a blockade, that is quite another thing, and involved very different consequences. But it is necessary that the facts should be authenticated and known to enable us to deal justly; and we must be just. To rush into war and redden the seas with blood before we distinctly understand what grounds we have for a quarrel with Spain, would be a great national crime. Let us first hear, and then, if need be, let us strike—and strike hard. America is leading the public opinion of the world on the subject of neutral rights and duties; let us not forget our own lessons, or forfeit our high authority as teacher.

PUBLIUS.

WASHINGTON.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION IN TEXAS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—A considerable number of Texas Republicans are in the city. They much expect that the State will be carried by the Republicans on Dec. 3. There has been a growing reaction within the last three weeks in favor of the Republican ticket. This reaction has been caused by the rebellious character of Democratic speeches, and by the assaults of Democratic leaders upon the Republican State Constitution. One object of the Democrats in the election is to provide for another constitutional convention. The people of that State have grown restive under constitutional tinkering, there having been three constitutional conventions since the war. The special Republican features of the present State Constitution which the Democrats oppose, are the sections providing for free schools and for an appointive Judiciary. The Democrats desire to annul these provisions.

MORE PENSIONS.

A bill will be introduced into Congress next session to authorize the granting of pensions to all surviving soldiers of the war of 1812 who served sixty days.

PERSONAL.

Congressman Maynard arrived to-day. He is non-committal on the subject of the Speakership. Hon. Edwards Pierrepont arrived here to-day, and this evening had a long interview with Secretary Fish.

AN ADDITIONAL JUDICIAL DISTRICT IN TEXAS.

Application will be made to the next Congress to create an additional United States Judicial District in Texas. It is proposed to carve the new district, which will be the Third, out of the north-western portion of the State in such a way that it would comprehend thirty counties, comprising a population of 250,000.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LAND OFFICE DECISION AFFIRMED.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day affirmed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, that no more than one-quarter section can be entered by one individual under the act of March 3, 1873, to encourage the growth of timber. The Secretary has also affirmed the decision of Commissioner Drummond, requiring parties to pay the fee of $10 for an additional entry, under the Soldiers' Homestead act of March 3, 1873, and requiring parties making such additional entry to appear in person at the local office and make necessary application and affidavit.

ALLEGED BANK DEFALCATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 20.—Yesterday it was discovered that the discount clerk of the Girard National Bank of this city had disappeared. Upon examination the discount books of the institution were found to be correct, but a deficiency of $1,20[illegible] was found in the receipts for money packages by express. The alleged defaulter was highly thought of by the officials of the bank, who intrusted him with large sums of money. He has a wife and two children living in the city. His whereabouts are not known. It was reported that he had carried off $10,000. The Cashier states that the deficit is only [illegible] will be made good by his [illegible] and the bank will lose nothing.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

A BETTER OUTLOOK.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE ASSOCIATION — IMPORTANT ACTION—THE STOCK MARKET.

Wall street speculation for the greater part of yesterday was decidedly on the bull side. The news from London was of the most favorable character, advising of the reduction of the Bank of England rate of discount from nine to eight per cent. Even Erie was buoyant, and started up in the London market to 37⅞. The report of the Associated Banks of New-York showed a gain of over $1,200,000 in legal tenders from the previous day, and everything combined to give a cheerful outlook for the Wall street market, and to business everywhere. Owing to the uncertainty regarding the action of the Associated Banks concerning the adoption of the new Clearing-house regulations, there was a falling off in prices late in the day. It was believed that the banks would lay the new regulations on the table, and entirely give up the attempt to pass and put them in force; but it was ascertained before 3 o'clock that there was a strong probability that they would finally be adopted. Of course this move to put the railroad interests of the country in a false position, and to cramp the transactions of operators and investors, had a bad effect upon the stock market, and there was a rapid decline in prices. Several of the representatives of the strongest banks belonging to the Clearing-house Association left the meeting, and in some instances averred their intentions to cut loose from the associated bank combination, if the proposed laws were passed. A rumor also prevailed to the effect that a large defalcation had been discovered in the Toledo and Wabash Railroad, but on inquiry it was found that the report was not correct. The general news of the day, outside of that from the Clearing-house meeting, was decidedly favorable, and had the effect of causing an advance in the prices of stocks and securities. The Pacific Mail Directors are busily engaged in cutting down expenses and in putting the company on a sound basis. They state that corruption has been the rule among the employes, and that the earnings of the company have been actually stolen by the greater number of officials through whose hands they have passed. The parties who have been implicated in dishonorable transactions are being removed as fast as their frauds come to light. Western Union was the chief speculative stock upon the Exchange yesterday, the transactions being immense. A thirty per cent. dividend will probably be declared by the Receiver of the National Bank of the Commonwealth on the 15th of December.

MEETING OF THE CLEARING-HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the New-York Clearing-house Association was held yesterday at the Merchants' Bank, Wall street. The object of the meeting was to take definite action upon the report submitted some time ago on "Reforms in the Banking Business." The call notified members to come prepared to express the opinion of the Board of Directors of their respective banks on the subject to be laid before them. Of the sixty banks which compose the association, fifty-eight were represented at the meeting. Of these, some said they were instructed to vote for the articles of association and the reports on the reforms in business, presented by the committee, with only slight modifications. These formed a large majority. Another section intimated that their instructions were to vote for the adoption of the report without any modification whatever.

Mr. Vermilye, the President of the association, called the meeting to order and submitted the report for its consideration. A discussion, which lasted for over two hours and a half, followed. Much diversity of opinion was manifested. The principal points of the report discussed were the questions of "interest on deposits," "certified checks," "indirect exchanges," and "receiving out-of-town checks as cash deposits."

During the discussion eight of the members left the meeting. When the question of receiving out-of-town checks as cash deposits came up, a motion to lay it on the table was made and lost by a vote of fifty to eight. A motion was then made to postpone action on the entire report for sixty days. This, too, was lost, by a vote of forty to eighteen. The question was then fully discussed. The conclusion arrived at was that no out-of-town checks should be received at par as cash deposits, except those of Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Troy, Albany, and Jersey City. The question of indirect exchange was next taken up. On that subject the report said that banks outside the City should not receive the benefit of the New-York Clearing-house, when they share none of its burdens, and recommends that no bank shall receive upon deposit, from its City dealers, checks or drafts other than upon banks which are members of the Clearing-house Association. The only change made in this was that the banks of the association were permitted to redeem checks of the banks of Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City with the consent of the Clearing-house, provided such outside banks are willing to submit to, and shall safely pass through the necessary examination which entitles them to credit should the committee see fit to institute such examination.

Section 1, article 22, of the report was then discussed. This article provides, substantially, that no interest or bonus of any kind be paid, directly or indirectly, upon deposits. This was carried by a large majority, the representatives of eight banks alone voting against it. They were the Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Corn Exchange, Importers' and Traders', and Fourth, First, and Third National Banks. On the subject of certified checks, it was agreed to let the matter remain as it is, for the present at least. That is, that no check be certified unless the amount on its face be first found to be regularly entered to the credit of the dealer upon the books of the institution. The meeting then adjourned to Tuesday next, at 1 P. M., when definite action will be taken upon the entire report.

INTERVIEW WITH COL. THOMAS SCOTT—CONDITION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Col. Thomas Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, arrived in New-York yesterday afternoon on business connected with his various railroad schemes. A TIMES reporter called upon him, to inquire concerning the condition of the corporations under his control, and their prospects for the future.

Mr. Scott said that the Pennsylvania Road, since the action of its Directors in the way of declaring a scrip dividend, was in a condition to go on without any trouble, and would undoubtedly meet its obligations as they became due. The worst had already, in his opinion, been encountered, and, as the railroad had tided through without embarrassment, he had no fears for the future. The price of the stock was much better than a few weeks ago, and confidence in the corporation and its management was rapidly being restored. The leased lines, which are feeders of the main road, as a whole, are paying a profit even at present; and the policy of acquiring tributaries has proved eminently satisfactory. If the Pennsylvania Road had not secured these by lease, other railroads would have been benefited by their traffic, and the Pennsylvania Railroad would have lost accordingly. The business of the road had been injured somewhat by the shutting down of blast furnaces and rolling mills in the iron and coal regions; the western-bound freights had fallen off largely, but the eastern bound had increased. He had no fears that there would be any embarrassment whatever, so far as the Pennsylvania Road was concerned, but thought that the business and the earnings would be, hereafter, on the increase.

The financial disturbances were likely to have a damaging effect upon the construction of new lines of railroad for some time, as people will not put money in enterprises whose immediate success is problematical. The affairs of the Texas and California Construction Company are in a bad shape, owing to the failure of the concern to meet its paper as it became due. When Mr. Scott was in Europe he attempted to negotiate a loan for the company; the arrangements were all made, and the scheme would have succeeded were it not that the news of the panic in New-York put a stop to all negotiations. The Texas and Pacific Railroad, consequently, cannot be completed until financial disturbance is at an end and money is obtained at low rates.

Mr. Scott said that the news of the panic in New-York put a stop to all negotiations of American Railroad loans in London, and that these enterprises [illegible] be carried on entirely by Amer[illegible] [illegible] of the opinion that the currency requirements of the country were largely in excess of the legal tenders and national bank notes in circulation, and that inflation would be the only means of relief. The country has largely developed its resources since the present amount of currency was put in circulation, and business is cramped for additional facilities to transact it. If Congress does not come to the relief by an issue of more money, Mr. Scott was of the opinion that the concerns which have not already failed will be obliged in a short time to suspend.

THE FEELING AMONG THE BANK PRESIDENTS.

The general discussion among the business men at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night was in relation to the result of the meeting of the Clearing-house Association yesterday afternoon. The feeling seemed to be in opposition to the action of the banks and many arguments were brought up in favor of and against it. A President of one of the largest banks belonging to the Clearing-house Association said that he would not be bound by any action of the Associated Banks tending toward a supervision of his business with his customers. He said that the major part of the banks belonging to the Clearing-house Association were loaded up with mercantile paper which had been renewed from time to time during the panic, and that these institutions were the ones which presumed to dictate as to the course of his bank. He was not aware that other banks were stockholders in his concern, and, consequently, they had no right to interfere with his management. If the Clearing-house Association determined upon the course which had been proposed, he would take legal measures to test their right to interfere. The best legal advice was to the effect that the banks had no right to dictate in the premises, and he would not countenance interference. When the panic began the banks had about $5,000,000 due from stock brokers and about $9,000,000 from merchants. So far, $3,340,000 had been collected from the brokers and about $1,000,000 from the mercantile community. Up to this time he believed that the risks from the business of stock brokers was no greater than that of discounting notes for merchants, and he would not give up either. He was of the opinion that the measure could not possibly pass.

THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK.

Nothing new regarding the financial condition of the Mercantile National Bank was developed yesterday. Mr. Meigs, the Government Examiner, is still engaged in the examination of the accounts, and will not be prepared to make a report for a few days.

REPORTED FAILURE IN JERSEY.

It was yesterday understood in Paterson, N. J., that the large silk manufacturing firm of Meynerburgh, Prall & Co. had failed, with liabilities to the amount of $100,000 and only $20,000 assets.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

"Rigoletto" is to be sung at the Academy of Music this evening. To-morrow "Gli Ugonotti" will be done at the matinée. It should be remembered that the representations of these operas we now announce are the last to occur this season, as "Aïda" will be given every night on and after Wednesday.

OPERA AT THE LYCEUM.

The sale of seats for the farewell performances of Signor Tamberlick and Mmes. Di Murska and Lucca, at the Lyceum Theatre, will be commenced this morning at the box-offices of the house and at the regular Broadway ticket-offices. As already mentioned, the representations are to take place on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings next, and on the afternoon of Saturday, "Il Trovatore," "Don Giovanni," and "Mignon" being done in turn.

THE HAMPTON SINGERS.

The Hampton singers gave a concert at Steinway Hall last evening, and will give another entertainment at the same place to-night. Their efforts have so often received attention that they do not require notice at present.

DRAMATIC.

A DEBUT IN BROOKLYN.

Last evening occurred an interesting and somewhat important event in connection with Brooklyn theatricals. In Sheridan Knowles' tragedy of "Virginius," Miss Lilian Conway, a daughter of Mrs. F. B. Conway, manageress of the Brooklyn Theatre, made her début as *Virginia*. To welcome this new accession to the stage, an unusually large audience was assembled. Mr. T. C. King, whose engagement still continues, sustained the titular rôle in "Virginius." As this is his first appearance here in that part it will not be out of place to say that his was a very good performance. Miss Conway's effort was, however, the central attraction. The lady is evidently very young; she has a slight and graceful form, and a face of no little comeliness; her voice is sweet, and her eyes are capable of much expression. Throughout the entire performance the young débutante had with her the sympathy of her auditors. She showed a pleasing familiarity with her part—which was happily selected as a means of introduction—and she acted with a modest confidence which was quite promising. As *Servia* Mrs. F. B. Conway did not fail to receive her usual measure of applause. Mr. Frank Roche and Mr. Neil Warner personated respectively *Icilius* and *Appius Claudius*. Miss Conway was complimented by many floral tributes, and was also called before the curtain several times.

THE SOUTH OYSTER BAY MYSTERY.

SOME IMPORTANT EVIDENCE BEFORE THE CORONER'S JURY YESTERDAY.

Nearly five months have elapsed since Samuel J. Jones, a well-known resident of South Oyster Bay, Long Island, was found murdered and thrown into the well upon his own premises, where he resided alone. Several apparently good clues of his murderers offered themselves from time to time, but they have been followed without success up to the present time. Something new, however, was offered at the continued inquest yesterday, which it is believed will lead to a successful termination of the inquiry as to the perpetrator of the murder. During the interval which had elapsed since the last preceding day of the inquest, Mrs. Mary Murphy, who resides near the scene of the tragedy, made the following statement to a prominent resident of the neighborhood:

> SOUTH OYSTER BAY, Oct. 24, 1873.
>
> If Maloney should be arrested the truth will come out. I saw three darkies watching Maloney where he was at work on the morning of the murder. I saw them peeping as I went to get an armfull of wood from the pile, and they saw me looking at them; and when I went in the house and came out again they were gone. I saw them a number of times before his (Jones') death watching around the place, and I saw them and Mr. Jones going to put out the fire; and they boasted of having made Boss Jones pay them well, when they stopped to get a drink from my well. And I think they committed the deed.
>
> MARY MURPHY.

The explanation of the first sentence of Mrs. Murphy's statement is, that there was some talk of having Maloney arrested, and she proposed, rather than that he should suffer unjustly, to come forward and tell what she knew. She was the first witness called yesterday, and though she gave her testimony with considerable hesitation, it was plain that she had a strong conviction that the three colored men spoken of were the guilty parties. These men, it appeared, were engaged in what is known as "stubbing" in the neighborhood—that is, clearing the land of scrub oaks, underbrush, &c., ready for cultivation—and had done some such work for Mr. Jones, for which they charged him rather an exorbitant price. They had also assisted him in putting out a fire in the woods on his premises, and knew his habits very well. Mrs. Murphy was not entirely positive as to the identity of the men with those she saw on the premises on the Saturday morning following the murder acting in a suspicious manner, but it was evident that she believed they were the same.

The next witness was one of the colored men implicated by Mrs. Murphy's statement named Lewis Jarvis. Being examined without any knowledge of the character of the testimony, he corroborated all the statements with the exception of those relating to his whereabouts on the morning following the murder, she being quite positive that she saw him on Mr. Jones' premises, and he being equally positive that he was at home all that day—a point that the authorities will no doubt immediately determine.

The names of the other two implicated by Mrs. Murphy's statement it would not be proper now to divulge, as they will be subpœnaed to appear on the next day of the inquest. Whether these men are the murderers or not, there is a very strong impression that they know something about the tragedy, which they can be made to divulge under [illegible] pressure. Mrs. Murphy and Jarvis were the [illegible]

THE VIRGINIUS.

Continued from First Page.

He was taken on suspicion, and remains under arrest, but expects in a few days to be liberated. As soon as this takes place he will write to you, and in the meantime hopes that the business of the company will not be interfered with.

I remain, &c., J. R. CHAPPOTTINE.

Mr. Davies added that from other communications, which were of a private nature, he learned that all the passengers arrested on board had been liberated, with the exception of Ricordo Lauces, his wife and sister, and Mr. Bombalier. Ricordo Lauces was a dealer in cigars, and had a store on corner of Broadway and Cedar street.

Mr. Pedro De Bombalier, brother of the imprisoned agent, was next seen. He said he received no communications for himself, but had one for a lady in the city from another in Havana. The letter which he held in his hand bore the marks of having been opened by the postal authorities in Havana. He said he was not astonished to hear of any brutality being committed in Cuba. In Havana the volunteers had full power, and any one whom they suspected of having any complicity with the insurgents would be put to death. His brother did not go on board to receive any dispatches for the insurgents, but merely to obtain packages directed in his care as agent for the express company.

Gen. Jourdan, who remained at head-quarters for two hours, said he was at first inclined to believe the news of the additional execution, but at a later period said it was not corroborated. Several applicants made their appearance yesterday, asking to be enrolled for service at Cuba. Large sums of money were also received by the Central Committee.

ARRIVAL OF AN HAVANA STEAMER.

On the arrival of the steam-ship City of New-York yesterday a number of the members of the Executive Committee of the Junta went on board, expecting to find some Cuban refugees on board; but there were none. Capt. Moreton said when he left Havana everything appeared tranquil. On being questioned, some of the crew said that much indignation was expressed by the residents at the arrest of Mr. Bombalier and Mr. Lauces; and that they were still in prison. The remainder of the passengers arrested on leaving the steamer had been liberated.

THE CUBAN LEAGUE—A GERMAN MASS-MEETING.

The Executive Committee of the Cuban League met at 3 o'clock in the Astor House, and enrolled additional names. It was stated that preparations would be made soon for holding another mass-meeting immediately before the assembling of Congress, and that Cooper Institute would be secured for that purpose. It was announced that a mass-meeting of German citizens would be held this evening in Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery, in order to protest against the insult to the American flag by the seizure of the Virginius, and to give expression to the feeling against the outrages in Cuba. Among the signatures attached to the call for the meeting are Gen. Siegel, C. Godfrey Gunther, Ex-Alderman W. Radde, Jacob Gross, Anthony Eickhoff, Philip Bessinger, Conrad Schwartzwalder, Joseph Seligmann, G. W. Sauer, D. M. Koebler, Herman Betjers, and J. C. Sewards. Among those who have promised to address the meeting are Oswald Ottendorfer, Ex-Gov. Salomon, S. S. Cox, Dr. A. Brickman, Dr. August Frech, Dr. Philip Merkle, and Ex-Judge Reinhart.

NEWS FROM OTHER SOURCES.

From letters received in this City by private citizens yesterday, the reports of the arrests by the Spanish authorities of several passengers on the steamer City of New-York, upon the arrival of that vessel at Havana, is confirmed. Citizens residing here, who have friends in Cuba, however, are very loath to exhibit any letters which they are in receipt of, and for good cause request that the names of the writers and of the recipients be kept out of the public prints. They feel quite uneasy for fear that their friends or relatives abroad will be put in custody by the Spanish authorities for communicating news to this country, and probably be compelled to suffer much in consequence. One gentleman, a former resident of Havana, and now in business in Fourth avenue, yesterday received a letter stating that among the many citizens arrested recently in Havana, upon the arrival of the steamer City of New-York, were Mrs. Domingous and daughter, of this City, who for several years past have been guests at the Sturtevant House; Mr. Winslow Galvez, of Havana, who went to the vessel to meet some friends, a Mr. Laucis and family, consisting of a wife, three children, and sister-in-law, and several others who visited Havana on business and whose names were not given. These prisoners, the writer stated, were at once incarcerated in a third-rate prison in Havana, and subjected to very harsh and unmanly treatment. The writer also referred to the excitement existing in Havana, and to the fact that much uneasiness existed there among the Cubans, many of whom hourly expected to be placed in prison.

A very painful rumor circulated among some of the Cuban residents up town last evening, which was to the effect that news had been received here that six or more Cuban citizens had just been shot by the Spanish authorities at Santiago de Cuba.

AID FOR DESTITUTE CUBANS.

The Charity Amateur Association will give a performance in the Academy of Music on 29th of December for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the crew of the Virginius, and of Cuban families driven from their homes. The proceeds will be intrusted to the Society League of the Daughters of Cuba for distribution. Owing to the unsettled state of the country a large number of Cuban families have been obliged to seek refuge in various cities of the Union. Among these are several old men and a large proportion of women and children, wholly unable to provide the means of subsistence, and the ladies of the society are exerting themselves to extend relief to these.

A YOUTHFUL HERO.

Among the Virginius captives massacred at Santiago de Cuba was Herminio Quesada, a son of Gen. Quesada. Previous to the sailing of the Virginius he wrote a farewell letter to his family, in which he says: "If I should happen to fall into the hands of Spain I will die with the courage belonging to my family." The young man was educated in a military school near Philadelphia, whence, about a year ago, at the age of seventeen, he was sent to Paris to complete his education. He left Paris without permission, proudly writing to his father in explanation that the place for General Quesada's son was on the field of battle.

THE STORAGE OF PETROLEUM.

Attention is directed by a correspondent to a culpable case of negligence in the matter of storing petroleum. The store to which he refers is situate in Reade street, and has heretofore been used for storing waste paper. Lately petroleum has been added, and, as the correspondent in question urges, it would be difficult to imagine any combination more easily set on fire, or more difficult to extinguish, being once lighted. He thinks that the authorities should forbid the storage of large quantities of petroleum within the City limits, or, at least, within the limits of the business part of the City. Five or ten barrels, he urges, would be sufficient to supply the wants of most wholesale dealers, and this quantity could be removed in the case of a fire in the vicinity, when the removal of larger lots would be impossible. Such restrictions in the matter of storing petroleum, kerosene oil, and other combustible substances, would inflict but little hardship in most cases, for as soon as one cart load was disposed of it could be replaced by another, while large lots are usually shipped direct from the yards, which are, for the most part, in isolated localities.

NAVIGATION.

THE ERIE CANAL FROZEN—DAMAGE BY ICE IN THE ST. LAWRENCE—DISASTERS ON THE COAST.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The canal froze up here last night. The ice is two inches thick. Four or five hundred boats are frozen in between here and Buffalo, loaded with corn, wheat, oats, apples, potatoes, and lumber. But few boats passed here yesterday. The ice-breaker was in operation yesterday, and is expected here to-day. The prospect for further navigation is rather bad.

QUEBEC, Nov. 20.—Two large ships, dismasted, were seen yesterday opposite St. Rock. One was on the Fer de Cheval, and another on the Bature. No boats could be seen. Another ship is reported sunk in the Traverse. There are no tidings of the crew.

QUEBEC, Nov. 20.—One of the ships ashore at St. Anne is the Wolf Cove, which was loading at Riviere Ouelle, and broke from her moorings. The other is supposed to be the Amour. A number of tug-boats, with barges and schooners in tow for Montreal, had to return on account of the large quantity of ice.

EASTPORT, Me., Nov. 20.—The brig Ben Young, of Machias, loaded with lumber, is ashore at West Quoddy. The damage to her is not ascertained.

A large wood-boat, from St. John, loaded with lumber, for Boston, is ashore at Campobello, opposite Lubec.

The schooner Wild Hunter, Capt. Esterbrook, of St. John, from Shulee, N. S., with piling, for Boston, is ashore at West Quoddy.

The steamer George Forrest, St. Johns, N. B., laden with coal, went ashore at West Quoddy, Me., on Wednesday, and with her cargo will be a total loss.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 20.—The steamer Chase, which was detained in port on account of the storm, sailed for Portland this morning. The steamer Newfoundland, which sailed for Pictou yesterday, was obliged to return to port in consequence of the heavy weather. The steamer Alhambra got through the gale safely and arrived at Hawkesburg at noon yesterday. Capt. Baillie, of the steamer Vanguard, from Harbor Grace, was seriously injured on the passage during the gale, and had to be landed at St. Johns. The schooner Active, from Fortune, N. F., for Halifax, with a cargo of dry fish, is ashore on the coast. She is a total loss. The crew were saved.

CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company to-day stopped issuing permits here, and loading boats at Honesdale.

THE PRODUCE BLOCK IN THE ERIE CANAL.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—G. A. Dayton, Auditor of the Canal Department, to-day received the following dispatch, signed by eighteen business firms in New-York, Philadelphia, Rochester, and other places in this State:

WEST TROY, Nov. 20.

Hon. G. W. Dayton, Canal Auditor:

Between Utica and this point there are at least 125,000 barrels of apples and 75,000 barrels of potatoes, besides nearly 2,000,000 bushels of grain, detained by the sudden closing of the canal. Men, money, and all necessary help are at hand to forward the property, and we only ask the active and energetic co-operation of the State officers. We think we have a right to demand this, in view of the enormous loss accruing in case of failure to get the property through. The levels are from one to two feet lower, and it is impossible to start Superintendents with proper ice-breakers. Will you not give this matter your personal attention, and authorize and order Superintendents and canal officers to extend all possible assistance to the forwarding interests, and that promptly.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.

To Superintendent of Sections of the Erie Canal:

Complaints are here from shippers of inefficiency in the discharge of your duties. You will personally and promptly attend and give all possible assistance to the forwarding interests.

(Signed,) G. A. DAYTON, Auditor.

ST. JOHNSVILLE, Nov. 20, 1873.

To G. A. Dayton, Albany:

Ice has about closed navigation in this section. I am moving all the boats possible.

(Signed,) WM. M. DORR.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 20.—It is estimated that within fifteen miles on each side of this city, there are 400 canal-boats detained by the blockaded condition of the locks at Frankfort, east of here. At Ilion there is a perfect jam of boats, not one having been able to pass that point to-day. The blockade is caused by the snow, which has been blown into the canal in such quantities as to fill up the channel.

THE TWEED VERDICT.

THE PEOPLE JUBILANT—MOVEMENTS OF THE PRISONER.

The excitement created throughout the City by the intelligence of Tweed's conviction continues unabated. The result of the trial was yesterday the universal topic of conversation in all quarters, and seemed to have temporarily banished from the public mind the massacre at Santiago de Cuba. But one sentiment is entertained in regard to the jurors—that of admiration of their courage and firmness in rendering the verdict they did, a verdict which was hailed everywhere as a triumphant vindication of the institution of trial by jury, which recent criminal trials had tended to bring into disrepute.

Many people were surprised that Tweed was not committed to the City Prison like other criminals after his conviction. His whereabouts was a matter of general interest, and it was believed by many that he would make his escape by the connivance of the Sheriff's officers, and would not appear to receive his sentence to-morrow. It was ascertained by a TIMES reporter last evening that Tweed left his Duane street office on Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock and proceeded to his home on Fifth avenue at night. He did not leave his house until 10 A. M. yesterday, and from thence he went to his office in Duane street, where he remained until 7 P. M., when he left his office and went to his Fifth avenue house, where he passed the night. Warden Johnson, of the Tombs, said that he had heard that Tweed had been committed to his custody, but he was not certain that it was the fact. The proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel were grieved at the reports that their hotel was now being made a head-quarters by Tweed, and deny that he has been stopping there. Since his conviction, Mr. J. Foster Dewey, Tweed's private Secretary, now stopping at the Hoffman House, said last evening that Tweed had slept at his own house on Wednesday night, and was at home last evening. He stated, further that Mr. Tweed would certainly appear in court on Saturday evening next, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. An intimate friend of Tweed, who conversed with him on Wednesday, says that the "Boss" was in excellent spirits, and thought that his counsel would succeed in getting a stay of proceedings.

During the day the prisoner had a conference with his counsel. They are, it is stated, working hard preparing arguments in favor of a postponement of the sentence. They also, it is rumored, are employing every effort to obtain from some one of the thirty-two Judges of the Supreme Court an order granting a stay of proceedings and a new trial. In these efforts, however, they are not likely to be very successful, as the general opinion is, that in the present state of popular sentiment, no Judge can be found who will care to face the odium that will inevitably attach to whoever nullifies the righteous verdict of the jury, and rescues the arch plunderer from the merited punishment of his crimes.

In giving the names of the jurors in THE TIMES of yesterday, a mistake was made by substituting the name of Ellis H. Luby for that of Mr. W. Sloane. Mr. Sloane is the senior member of the firm of W. & J. Sloane, carpet manufacturers, No. 655 Broadway.

Assistant District Attorney Allen yesterday afternoon said that the order in which the Ring indictments will be pressed for trial has not yet been determined upon. The question of what case will be taken up after the trial of Ingersoll, will be decided, he said, in a great measure by the result of that trial, as it may be necessary to try him on another indictment in the event of a failure to convict. The order in which the various Ring indictments were found will not, he said, have any influence on the order of their trial, which will take place as it may seem best suited to secure a verdict against the defendants. It is designed, Mr. Allen said, to press the trial of all the indictments as rapidly as possible.

AN ASSASSINATION.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 20.—Peter Burgett, a wealthy planter, residing at Cat Island, twenty-five miles below here, while riding home, on Tuesday afternoon, in company with Major Godshaw, was shot by an assassin concealed in the cane, and instantly killed. Godshaw was dangerously wounded, the weapon being a shotgun, loaded with buckshot. [illegible]

THE IRON AND STEEL MEN.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—In obedience to a call of the Executive Committee of the American Iron and Steel Association, a dozen members of the national organization assembled this morning, at the association's rooms, in Walnut street, the object being to consider the present critical condition of the iron trade, and to take such action as existing circumstances suggest. It has been anticipated that an organized movement was on foot to break down the tariff, and this meeting has been regarded of particular importance from the fact that a series of resolutions would probably be adopted for the encouragement of those who will represent the iron interests of the country in the Forty-third Congress, and giving expression to the views of capitalists on the subject of the tariff. At the informal gathering, early in the day, gentlemen were present from Detroit, Chicago, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Bethlehem, and Philadelphia.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The regular session of the organization began at noon, when the President made an address, which embraced a large number of topics, reviewing the business of the association and the condition of the iron trade. Touching the question of iron shipbuilding, he maintained that it was the duty of Congress to protect our shipping interests from the attacks of free traders, expressing his dissatisfaction with the resolution recently passed by the National Board of Trade, sitting at Chicago, in which they expressed their belief that the time had come when Congress should allow foreign built ships to be registered by the United States. He asserted that America can supply as cheap and build as good ships as England or Scotland. In referring to our relations with Europe in the supply of iron and steel, he said: "We have now passed the point of dependence. We are independent of the whole world. We have steel, we have ores, coal, and capital. If there is no adverse legislation by Congress we will be able from this time forth to supply our own demand for iron and steel of every description and to export these articles to our neighbors." In regard to the proposed visit to America of the British Iron and Steel Institute, he hoped the association would welcome the visitors warmly, and endeavor by all means in their power to give them a proper impression of the greatness of the iron industry of the country. He dwelt at some length upon the desired union of the various iron associations. It was not necessary to urge its importance. The iron interests of the country are so vast that if they united their action they would always be respected by the entire nation, and the labor of protecting themselves would thereby be greatly lessened. They could then advance in solid column, with an unbroken front, without the fear of danger from external opposing force. By frequently meeting together asperities would be softened, greater courtesy would prevail, new processes and improved methods of operating works would become more generally known, and the advantages to the trade in general, and therefore to the country at large, would be incalculable. From information in his possession, he believed the other associations were desirous to co-operate in the formation of a union society, and he would gladly do anything in his power to hasten the consummation wished for.

REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

The Secretary, Mr. Jas. M. Swank, presented his annual report, the most interesting portion of which is the following abstract of his review of the present condition of the iron trade:

The high prices for iron of all descriptions which had prevailed in the United States in 1872 gradually declined during the latter part of that year, and this decline, with some effort at a rally in January, continued during 1873. It was not sufficient, however, to restrict production, jeopardize the interests of producers, or compel a reduction of wages. The causes of decline may be found, first, in the natural tendency of high prices to restrict consumption, and thus bring about sharper competition; and, second, in the forced subsidence at the close of 1872 of the fever for building Western railroads. Owing to these combined causes, the demand for rails and other railway material fell off greatly at the close of 1872, while in some other branches of business, usually requiring large supplies of iron, consumption was considerably curtailed at the same period. This was the condition when the financial crisis commenced by the suspension of a leading banking-house largely interested in railroad securities. The blow has been severely felt. At the beginning of November the quoted prices of raw and manufactured iron were almost as low as at the beginning of 1871, before the rise commenced. Then the prices asked for four leading articles of American iron were: Bessemer rails at mill, $110; iron rails, at mill, $68; best No. 1 anthracite pig-iron, at Philadelphia, $36; merchant bars, at Pittsburg, 3 cents. English iron rails were sold at New-York at $60, gold. On the day before the crisis, the articles were quoted as follows: American Bessemer rails, $120; iron rails, $75; No. 1 pig-iron, at Philadelphia, $42; merchant bars, at Pittsburg, 3½ cents; English iron rails, at New-York, $65, gold. The average decline since September has been fully fifteen per cent., with few sales transpiring, and they mostly in small lots for immediate use. At the beginning of November fully one-third of our furnaces were then out of blast, and by the close of the month one-half of all the furnaces will be blown out. Stocks of pig-iron are accumulating in many districts, for which there is no sale at any price. Most of the bar and rail mills that are now running are working on short time. Rail mills especially are bare of orders, with no immediate prospect of a change for the better. Under these circumstances, it is a proper time to consider whether it is wise longer to encourage the importation of foreign iron by continuing the reduction of duties which Congress has twice authorized during the past four years. This reduction, it has been abundantly proved, did not reduce the cost of iron to consumers, while the Government lost the revenue on imported iron to the amount of the reduction. If the reduction is continued, encouragement is thus given to the foreign ironmaker at a time when his American competitor is driven to the wall by a combination of adverse circumstances, not the least of which is the fact that, owing partly to this reduction, the foreign ironmaker has, within the past twelve months, sent to our shores many shiploads of iron which could have been as cheaply made in our own country.

Hon. D. J. Morrill, referring to the President's address, said:

Our supply of steel rails is now equal to the demand, and we will be able to control our own markets hereafter, if prices in England do not so greatly recede that her manufacturers will be able to ship steel rail to this country.

THE OFFICERS ELECTED.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, S. J. Reeves; Vice Presidents, A. S. Hewitt, E. B. Ward, S. M. Felton, James J. Bennrtt, and James Park, Jr.; Treasurer, Charles Wheeler; Secretary, James M. Swank.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this association attributes the general prosperity of the iron trade of the country which has characterized the past year and previous years to the tariff policy of the Government, which has fostered home industry, and enabled many branches of manufacturers to obtain a position rendering them independent of foreign rivalry.

Resolved, That manufacturers of iron and steel in the United States do not regard themselves as in any way responsible for the present embarrassment of their industry, which they have conducted with care and economy, and they are assured that the adoption by Congress of a financial system adequate to the largely-increased and increasing business needs of the country, will enable them not only to supply all demands for home consumption, but also to rival older nations in the markets of the world.

Resolved, That the horizontal reduction of ten per cent. of the duties made by the second section of the act of Congress of June 6, 1872, was unwise and uncalled for, and that it has been detrimental to the revenues of the Government and should be repealed.

Resolved, That Congress should revise the national banking system, removing the monopoly enjoyed by the existing national banks, prohibiting them from paying interest on demand deposits, and making other wholesome regulations for their government, and should devise other means for affording an adequate supply of currency, and for giving it the requisite flexibility.

Resolved, That laws regulating the Customs duties should have an equal and uniform construction and application at all the ports of the United States, and the contrary practice which now prevails should be corrected by the Secretary of the Treasury or by Congress.

Resolved, That the rapid and healthful growth of our iron shipbuilding in this country has demonstrated the beneficial influences of the registry laws of the United States, and that under their protection American shipbuilders will be enabled, through the improvement and development of our manufactures of iron, to take possession of the carrying trade of the country, foreign as well as inland, thus adding greatly to the prosperity of the nation in peace and to its strength and resources in time of war. We believe that free trade in ships would check wholesome progress, would be detrimental to American labor, and injurious to the best interests of the country.

Resolved, That we regard the power given to a single creditor under the present bankruptcy law to force a debtor into bankruptcy against his will, and to the injury of all others having claims upon the estate, as unjust in principle and disastrous in practice, and in the opinion of this association the law should be so amended as to give to three-fourths of the creditors in interest the right to control the settlement of the affairs of an insolvent, and to prevent them from being subjected to proceedings in bankruptcy.

Resolved, That this association has learned with great satisfaction that the members of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain propose to visit this country next year, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent and progress of the iron and steel industries of the United States, and that the members of the association will extend to them a hearty welcome, and will take pleasure in showing them their several works, and in otherwise aiding them to accomplish the object of their visit.

Resolved, That the acceptance by the Executive Committee of the trust delegated to this association by the Executive Committee of the United States Centennial Commission, of making an adequate representative collection of iron ores of the United States, for display at the International Exhibition of 1876, is hereby approved; and, recognizing the importance and difficulty of the work, the association asks the active co-operation of all the manufacturers of iron and steel and producers of iron ores, and it further asks assistance in the collection of samples of all fuels, fluxes, and refractory material used in the iron trade, or likely to be of use to it.

It was moved that when the association adjourn it adjourn to meet on the first Wednesday in February, 1874, and that other iron associations be requested, through their Secretaries, to meet with this association in joint convention on the following day. The motion was adopted. Among those who were present may be mentioned the following gentlemen. Samuel J. Reeves, Esq., President, representing the Phœnixville Iron Company, Phœnixville, Penn.; E. B. Pratt, Buffalo Iron and Nail Company; Paschall Hacker, Monacacy Furnace; Wright, Cook, & Co., Douglassville, Penn.; Hon. D. J. Morrill, Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown, Penn.; J. B. Morehead, Mercer Furnaces, Conshohockeny, Penn.; James Park, Jr., of Park Brother & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; James J. Bennett, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. W. Noble, Wyandotte Rolling-mill Company, Detroit, Mich.; R. C. Hannah, North Chicago Rolling-mill Company, Chicago; Charles Wheeler, Abbott Iron Company, Baltimore; and Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon. These gentlemen represented at least $50,000,000.

STOLEN BONDS RECOVERED.

CLEVER CAPTURE—A NEW-ORLEANS BROKER AND HIS CONFEDERATE ARRESTED.

During the Winter of 1870, the room of Señor Don Carlos Castillo y Lozago, the agent and Treasurer of the Cuban Junta in this City, at that time a guest at the St. George Hotel, corner of Twentieth street and Broadway, was entered by an unknown thief, his trunk broken open, and United States registered bonds to the amount of $276,000 carried off. The details of this bold robbery were published in the columns of THE TIMES at the time, and it will be remembered that a well-dressed and apparently respectable man was seen loitering in the corridor in the neighborhood of the room occupied by Señor Lozago while the latter gentleman was at dinner. While so engaged, the stranger was accosted by one of the chamber-maids, who was passing through the corridor, and who inquired his business. The stranger asked if Señor Lozago was in, and requested the chamber-maid to step down to the office and get his valise. The chamber-maid unsuspectingly departed, and during her absence the stranger unlocked Señor Lozago's room with a skeleton key, broke open the trunk in his room, and made off with the bonds. No clue to the identity of the thief was ever obtained, but, some months afterward, Rezin R. Bennett, a Custom-house officer, and Antonio Pelletier, a Frenchman, were arrested by Detective Thomas Sampson, and in their possession was found a $10,000 United States bond, which they were endeavoring to negotiate, and which was identified as one of the bonds stolen from Señor Lozago. They were also found in possession of two bonds of $500 each, which, it was subsequently ascertained, were a portion of the proceeds of the great robbery at the Boylston Bank, Massachusetts. Both these men were held to bail for trial, but have not since been tried.

In the Spring of 1871 Detective Sampson arrested at New-Orleans Louis M. Van Etten, who was charged with having committed a number of forgeries in this City, and brought him back for trial. During the trip from New-Orleans to this City Van Etten confessed to Detective Sampson that he had sold to the Bank of California a $10,000 United States registered bond, which was one of those stolen from Señor Lozago, and that the number and name on the face of the bond had been altered, so as to disguise the true ownership of the bond. He further stated that the bond had been originally received by him from Geo. W. Chadwick, a curbstone broker. Chadwick was accordingly arrested, charged with having altered the bond, an offence against the United States laws, and was tried before Judge Woodruff, in the United States Court, and principally through evidence furnished by Van Etten, was convicted. Judge Woodruff sentenced him to ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $10,000. Van Etten was subsequently tried in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Hackett, and convicted. It was the intention of the Recorder to mete out to the convicted forger the full penalty of the law, viz., ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $10,000; but at the earnest intercession of Detective Sampson, and in consideration of the assistance furnished by Van Etten to the prosecution, enabling them to secure the conviction of Chadwick, Recorder Hackett consented to modify his intentions, and Van Etten was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $9,000.

Nothing further was discovered about the bonds of Señor Lozago until, about two months ago, information was received by Detectives Sampson and Farley, from a source deemed by them to be trustworthy, that certain parties were engaged in endeavoring to negotiate a number of United States bonds, and had offered them for sale at prices much below the market value of the securities. They at once reported to Capt. Irving, of the Detective Office, who detailed them to investigate the matter. Believing that the case was one in which they might require the aid of Federal officials, the detectives applied to Col. Whiteley, Chief of the United States Secret Service Corps, who detailed one of the best officers attached to his corps to assist the Municipal officers. This officer, representing himself as a broker desirous of purchasing the bonds, sought, and after a great deal of difficulty obtained an introduction to Benjamin Warner, a broker residing at No. 38 East Fourth street, who, he was informed, had the bonds for sale. Warner at first felt rather suspicious of the Federal detective, but the latter succeeded in finally gaining his confidence, and the negotiations for the sale of the bonds to the detective, which had languished for some time, were concluded on Wednesday. Warner took the detective to his apartments, and there exhibited to him the bonds. The detective thereupon showed Warner a bogus certificate of deposit on the East River National Bank, and they both started out to have the certificate cashed. Detectives Farley and Sampson were waiting for their appearance. Warner was at once arrested and hurried off to Police Head-quarters, where he was locked up. The officers returned to Warner's apartments, and there found the package of bonds. They also found in the apartments a young man named Andrew J. Parker, who had taken part in the negotiations for the sale of the bonds, and he was arrested. In the package of bonds were found three $10,000 United States bonds, Nos. 11,452, 4,606, 4,605, registered in the name of Señor Lozago; a $1,000 bond, No. 18,661, and a $500 bond, No. 5,069, registered in the name of Angelica K. Smith; four $1,000 bonds, Nos. 24,768, 24,769, 24,770, and 24,771, registered in the name of —— Rowland, and two $1,000 bonds, Nos. 24,599 and 24,600, registered in the name of Benjamin Stehman—in all $37,500. All except the bonds registered in the name of Señor Lozago are supposed to be a portion of the proceeds of the Boylston Bank robbery. Both the prisoners are now locked up at Police Head-quarters, and will be arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs, to-day. Ex-Mayor Hall has been engaged as counsel for Warner. He is said to be very wealthy, and was formerly a prominent broker in New-Orleans. The detectives state there is a prospect of securing several other prisoners and a large quantity of the bonds stolen from Señor Lozago.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

On Wednesday evening, Mrs. Mitchell, living at No. 13 William street, Elizabeth, N. J., heard screams in an upper room, and on running up found her little daughter Hattie, her clothing on fire, nearly burned to death. The child, who was only three years old, had, it is supposed, been playing with matches, and had accidentally set fire to her clothes. She only lived a few moments.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

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MARRIED.

BURNS—WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Cornelius Blauvelt, GEO. H. BURNS to MARY E., daughter of Daniel T. Williams, Esq., all of this City.

BLUNT—SMYTH.—In St. James' Church, Clinton, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 18, by Rev. Amos B. Beach, D. D., Lieut. STANHOPE E. BLUNT, United States Army, to FANNY, youngest daughter of the late Charles Smyth, Esq., of Oswego, N. Y.

CLOSE—BRANDON.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 19, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Charles L. Payson, D. EDGAR CLOSE to MARY E., eldest daughter of Alexander Brandon, Esq., all of this City.

DALY—BARKER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 19, by Rev. D. Merrick, S. J., at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in this City, JOSEPH F. DALY and EMMA ROBINSON BARKER, daughter of Mrs. Hamilton W. Robinson, all of this City.

NEILSON—GERHARD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 19, by Rev. Wm. H. Neilson, Jr., [illegible]

REINHART—VARET.—On Wednesday, Nov. 19, by Rev. J. J. Flood, at the residence of the bride's parents, CHARLES S. REINHART and EMILIE M., daughter of Emile Varet, Esq., all of this City.

STOCKWELL—SWEET.—On Wednesday, Nov. 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. R. Nye, LEANDER W. STOCKWELL to FRANCES, daughter of A. M. Sweet, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At Woody Crest, West Morrisania, on the 19th inst., HARRIET SCHUYLER, daughter of the late Smith W. Anderson.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Saturday, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages at Melrose Depot, on the arrival of the 12:05 P. M. train from Grand Central Depot.

BOONE.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 19, BENJAMIN R. BOONE, son of the late Thomas G. Boone, of Brooklyn, in the 53d year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, Nov. 21, at 2 o'clock, from the Greenwood Baptist Church, corner of 4th av. and 15th st., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

BARNUM.—Of paralysis, on Wednesday, Nov. 19, at her residence, No. 438 5th av., CHARITY, wife of P. T. Barnum, aged 65.

Funeral at Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday, Nov. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

BAILE.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 19, RICHARD J. BAILE, aged 43 years.

Relatives, friends of the family, Manhattan Lodge No. 62, A. F. and A. M., of New-York, and sister lodges are invited to attend his funeral on Monday, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 222 Mercer st., and from St. Mark's Episcopal Church, corner of Montgomery and Grove sts., at 12½ o'clock.

CHURCH.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, of peritonitis, JAMES H. CHURCH, in the 39th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 461 West 47th st., on Sunday, 23d inst. at 1 P. M.

EARLE.—At Hackensack, N. J., Nov. 19, MARIA, wife of Richard W. Earle, aged 59 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday next, at 12 M., at her late residence, and at 12:30 o'clock, at Rev. J. Y. Debaun's Church, Hackensack.

FALLON.—Of paralysis, after a lingering illness, BERNARD FALLON. Born in Cadiz, Spain, 1811; died at Runnimede, near Philadelphia, 19th November, 1873.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

HUESTIS.—At White Plains, on Wednesday, Nov. 19, WILLIAM H. HUESTIS, aged 65 years.

Funeral will take place from his late residence on Saturday, at 12 M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MERRICK.—On the 18th inst., WILLIE FITCH, youngest child of Wm. H. and Helen S. Merrick, in his sixth year.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, School lane, Philadelphia, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MINTON.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, JANE MINTON, in the 79th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SAFFORD.—In Franklin, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 19, CARRIE B., eldest daughter of Henrietta F. and the late John Safford, aged 16 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her aunt, Mrs. John Maxwell, No. 69 1st place, Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.

SHEAR.—On Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1873, WILLIAM SHEAR, formerly of Augusta, Ga., in the 71st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his brother-in-law, George T. Jackson, No. 138 East 28th st., on Saturday, at 12 o'clock.

SHEPARD.—At Huntington, Long Island, on the 19th inst., NELLIE R., wife of Rhodes Shepard.

Funeral at her late residence on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

STUBBERT.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1873, WILLIETTA F. STUBBERT, daughter of Rev. W. F. Stubbert, D. D., in the 17th year of her age.

Funeral services at the Baptist Church, Bloomfield, N. J., on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

SCHEFER.—At a special meeting of Company K, Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., held Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1873, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The sad news of the death of our comrade, Anton Schefer, has just reached us;

Resolved, That while we acquiesce in the Divine wisdom which has seen fit to remove him from among us, we are deeply sensible of the loss we have sustained. Possessed of unusually attractive qualities of head and heart, Mr. Schefer won for himself a place in the affectionate esteem of us all. Unassuming in his manners, firm in his friendship, unswerving in the performance of his duty, we recognize in him an example which we would do well to follow.

Resolved, That this company has cause to deeply mourn his death. A foreigner, he paid the debt of gratitude to his adopted country by acknowledging and discharging the duties of citizenship, becoming an alien in name only. None took a more lively interest in the welfare of our regiment, and our company had no more steady member, no more stanch upholder of discipline, and no more obedient and attentive soldier.

Resolved, That we tender our sincerest sympathy to Mr. Schefer's relatives and friends; that these resolutions be published in the New-York journals, entered in the minutes of this company, and that a copy thereof, suitably engrossed, be forwarded to his family.

Resolved, That the company-room be suitably draped, and that the members wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

JOHN H. ISELIN,
HORACE BACON,
WM. H. LANE,
CADWALADER E. OGDEN,
E. S. LENTILHON,
Committee.

TROWBRIDGE.—On Wednesday, 19th inst., KATE BLOODGOOD, wife of James A. Trowbridge, and only daughter of William A. Bloodgood.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, from the Collegiate Church, corner of 29th st. and 5th av. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

UPHAM.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, 3 A. M., ELIZABETH B., wife of Francis W. Upham, aged 57.

Religious services at her late residence, No. 20 West 11th st., at 3 P. M., on Friday. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Funeral services at Mount Auburn, Mass.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 22, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 12 M., and on SATURDAY at 3:30 A. M. and 12 M. THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

POLITICAL.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Nov. 21, at [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 20, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	26	Hides, bdls	3
Bees'-wax, pkgs	2	Molasses, bbls	1,609
Copper, bbls	180	Resin, bbls	145
Cotton, bales	2,005	Leather, sides	8,659
Flour, bbls	15,546	Grease, pkgs	161
Meal, bbls	1,100	Tallow, pkgs	287
Meal, bags	160	Pea-nuts, bags	97
Wheat, bushels	209,422	Beef, bbls	217
Corn, bushels	165,845	Pork, pkgs	1,338
Oats, bushels	79,298	Cut-meats, pkgs	3,773
Malt, bushels	625	Lard, tcs	730
Barley, bushels	19,205	Lard, kegs	12
Peas, bushels	1,228	Oil-cake, pkgs	2,225
Grass Seed, bags	301	Butter, pkgs	3,602
Dried Fruit, pkgs	30	Cheese, pkgs	6,927
Eggs, bbls	2,275	Rice, pkgs	24
Beans, bbls	118	Starch, pkgs	1,125
Flaxseed, bags	4	Tobacco, hhds	185
Hemp, bales	10	Tobacco, pkgs	169
Hops, bales	22	Wool, bales	178
Hides, No.	755	Whisky, bbls	593

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer Java, for Liverpool—1,234 sacks Oil-cake, 160 bags Ore, 7,565 bushels Wheat, 121 pkgs. Tobacco, 1,281 bales Cotton, 5 bxs. Bacon, 368 bbls. Apples, 8 bxs. Castings, 170 bales Leather.

By the steamer, Italia, for Glasgow—37,718 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bbls. Flour, 700 bags Oil-cake, 300 tcs. Lard, 50 pks. Sewing-machines, 100 bxs. Extract Logwood; 73 pks. Hardware, 5 pks Pumps, 15 cases Handles, 241 bbls. Apples, 100 hhds. Tallow, 110 cases Cabinet Ware, 395 bales Cotton.

By the bark A. Casabona, for Belfast—24,236 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Armonia, for Cork and orders—24,642 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Chief, for Gibralter and orders—132 hhds. Tobacco, 307 cases Tobacco, 500 bbls. Alcohol, 13,200 Staves, 200 bbls. Oil.

By the bark Ferreri, for Marseilles—132 hhds. Tallow, 295 tcs. Lard, 19 tcs. Grease, 25 hhds. Grease, 800 bbls. Alcohol, 308 bales Cotton, 37 bbls. Tallow, 6,538 Staves.

By the bark Albatros, for Rotterdam—500 bbls. Flour, 7,750 bushels Corn.

By the schr. J. Borden, for Calais—28,386 bushels Wheat, 4,800 Staves.

By the bark Mary Pratt, for Belfast—21,616 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Red Rose, for Volo—5,131 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Don Quixote, for Beyrout—13,200 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Daisy, for Malaga—83,800 Staves.

By the steamer Holsatia, for Hamburg—1,999 tcs. Lard, 195 bales Wool, 698 bxs. Meats, 100 bxs. Cheese, 155 bxs. Bacon, 25 bbls. Pork, 2,551 sides Leather, 109 cases Citron, 72 cases Fruits, 710 cases Sewing-machines, 50 tcs. Ham, 10 bbls. Pork, 350 bxs. Starch, 30 pks. Hair, 19 bbls. Fish-oil, 12 cases Machinery, 200 bbls. Apples, 1,249 Hides, 14 bags Horn-tips, 44 bxs. Clocks, 72 bxs. Ironware, 100 bxs. Cassia-buds, 300 bales Cotton, 9 cases Cigars, 250 bales Tobacco, 1,500 bxs. Extract.

BRICKS—Have been held at about late rates, but have been very quiet; prices of stock afloat quoted for Pale nominally $4@$4 25; Jersey, $6 50@$7; Up-river, $6 25@$7 25; Haverstraw Bay, $7 25@$8 25; Croton Front, $14@$17; Philadelphia, $28 50@$30 50. And delivered, the quotations are: for Pale, $6@$6 25; Jersey, $8 50@$9; Up-river, $8 25@$9 25; Haverstraw Bay, $9 25@$10 25 ⅌ 1,000.

COAL—Has been lightly dealt in since our last, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas, $14; Scotch, $10; Anthracite, from yard, at $5 50@$6 50 ⅌ ton.

COCOA—Has been very slow of sale, with Maracaibo quoted at 28c.@30c.; Caraccas at 13c.@16c.; Para, Trinidad, and Grenada at 10c.@11c.; Guayaquil at 9c.@10c.; San Domingo at 6½c.@7c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been sparingly dealt in, with prices about nominal. A sale of 487 bags, per Bride, was reported at 19½c., gold. The cargo of the Litchfield, 5,600 bags, is reported to have been taken out of stock. The steamer Ontario arrived to-day, with 5,400 bags, but the samples were not on the market up to a late hour. Stock of Brazil in first hands in New-York, Nov. 20, 1873, 106,651 bags; Baltimore, 46,820 bags; Charleston, 4,000 bags; Savannah, 2,000 bags; Mobile, 7,125 bags; New-Orleans, 20,780 bags; Galveston, 6,507 bags; afloat and loading for New-York, 10,000 bags; other ports in the United States, 24,806 bags; total stock and supplies for all ports of the United States, 228,583 bags; total stock, (other than Rio,) 10,322 bags and 7,401 mats Java in first hands. Sales for the week in other than Rio, 4,797 bags Maracaibo ex "sundry vessels," mostly sold before arrival on private terms; 423 bags Savanilla, 94 bags Costa Rica, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 300 bags Java shipped to Philadelphia, 1,056 bags San Domingo shipped to Europe, from first hands. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 19c.@19¼c.; fair, 19¾c.@20c.; good, 21c.@21¼c.; prime, 21¾c.@22c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 19c.@23c., gold; Java, 28c.@28½c.; Maracaibo, 23c.@26c.; Laguayra, 22c.@23c.; San Domingo, 19c.@19½c., gold.

COTTON—Has been ruling higher, with Good Ordinary Upland advanced ⅛c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 3-16c.; Low Middling, ⅛c.; Orleans and Texas advanced an additional ⅛c. The demand has been very fair from exporters; sales have been 2,077 bales, of which 1,584 to exporters and 493 to spinners. Futures were advanced ⅛c., with fair transactions. For future delivery (basis Low Middling) the sales have been as follows: Sales last evening, after 3 P. M.: December, 100 bales at 15c.; January, 200 bales at 15¼c., 200 bales at 15 9-32c., 200 bales at 15 7-32c., 100 bales at 15 5-32c., 700 bales at 15 3-16c.; February, 100 bales at 15 9-16c.; March, 600 bales at 15⅞c.; total, 2,100 bales. Sales to-day up to 3 P. M., November, 200 bales at 14 27-32c.; December, 300 bales at 15c., 1,100 bales at 15 1-16c., 100 bales at 15⅛c., 600 bales at 15 5-32c., 200 bales at 15⅛c., 100 bales at 15 1-16c.; January, 100 bales at 15⅛c., 400 bales at 15 3-16c., 100 bales at 15¼c., 600 bales at 15 3-16c., 300 bales at 15 7-32c., 200 bales at 15 3-16c., 100 bales at 15¼c., 300 bales at 15 9-32c., 200 bales at 15 11-32c., 800 bales at 15 5-16c., 100 bales at 15 11-32c., 400 bales at 15 5-16c., 300 bales at 15 11-32c., 200 bales at 15 5-16c., 100 bales at 15 11-32c., 500 bales at 15 13-32c., 200 bales at 15 7-16c., [illegible] bales at 15⅜c., 200 bales at 15 7-16c., [illegible] bales at 15 13-32c., 1,300 bales at 15 11-32c., 100 bales at 15 5-16c.; February, 100 bales at 15 11-16c., [illegible] bales at 15 23-32c., 300 bales at 15 25-32c., 600 bales at 15¾c.; March, 300 bales at 16c., 100 bales at 16⅛c., 200 bales at 16 1-16c.; total, 14,200 bales; grand total, 16,700 bales. The receipts at the ports to-day were 18,408 bales; for the week, 107,976 bales; last week, 103,076 bales; same week, 1872, 130,208 bales; same time last year, 990,-[illegible] bales. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,065 bales, including 970 bales from Norfolk, 273 bales from Savannah, 380 bales from New-Orleans, and 342 bales per railroad.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Good Ordinary	14¼	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	14 9-16	14 11-16	14⅞	14⅞
Low Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Good Middling	16⅜	16½	16¾	16¾

The quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FISH—There has been less call for supplies, with prices of Mackerel quoted easier; other kinds steady. Dry Cod quoted at $5@$6 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $15@$26; No. 2 at $13@$16; No. 3 at $10@$12 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 30c.@40c. for Scale, and 15c.@18c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been again quite active, and quoted generally 10c.@15c., and in some instances 25c. ⅌ bbl. higher. The main inquiry has been for shipping Extras, the better grades of Superfine, and No. 2 stock. The dealings in shipping Extras have been largely in City Mill product, in good part for the West Indies. The very full prices claimed by holders of desirable grades, particularly in lines, tended to check operations. Trade and family Extras have been in good demand, within our revised range. The sales reported since our last reached 24,250 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $3 75@$5 25; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 45@$6 10, chiefly at $5 65@$5 85; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 35@$6 95, mainly at $6 50@$6 85; very good to very fancy do. at $6 85@$7 45; poor to choice shipping Extra Western, $6 20@$6 75; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 30@$6 80 ⅌ bbl.

No. 2 Flour	$3 75@$5 25
Sour Flour	3 90@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 45@ 6 10
Extra State	6 35@ 7 45
Extra City	6 35@ 7 45
Extra Genesee	7 40@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 30@ 6 80
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 20@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 90@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 80@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 25@11 00
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 50@11 00

Southern Flour has been in fair demand at steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,600 bbls., in lots, at from $6 25@$7 40 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 40@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $5 35@$6 10 for inferior stock, ⅌ bbl.... Oregon Flour has been dull, with Extras quoted from $8 75@$9 50 ⅌ bbl.... California Flour, good to choice Extras, $8 50@$9 25 ⅌ bbl.... Rye Flour has been in fair demand and firm, ranging from $3 90@$5 50 for very poor fine inferior to very choice Superfine; sales of 500 bbls., chiefly at $5 20@$5 50 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in good demand at from $3 10@$3 75 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at from $3@$3 65 for choice, and $3 35@$3 50 for fair to very good; $3 65 for Golden Ear, now held at $3 75; $2 65@$3 15 for White do., $3 25@$3 45 for Jersey, and $3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 1,100 bbls., part to arrive.... Bag-meal has been in moderate request at $1 15@$1 25 for Coarse, $1 25@$1 45 for Yellow, and $1 60@$1 70 for White, ⅌ 100 lbs.... Oat-meal at $6 25@$6 ⅌ bbl.... Buckwheat Flour in fair request, within the range of from $3 25@$3 85 for State and Pennsylvania, the latter for very choice, ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—For Wheat the market opened 1c.@2c. higher, with comparatively limited offerings, but the export trade was quite tame, and toward the close prices were ruling easier. The dispatches from the canal reported milder weather, and indicated a probability of boats being got through without much further detention. Sales have been 151,000 bushels at $1 43@$1 45 for No. 2 Chicago, $1 47 for No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 44@$1 46 for Iowa Spring, $1 68 for White Canada, $1 46@$1 49 for No. 1 Chicago, $1 55@$1 75 for White Western, $1 52½ for Winter Red Western, $1 45 for North-west Spring, $1 42 for No. 3 Spring and Nos. 2 and 3 Spring Mixed; also, sales of 7,500 bushels of No. 2 Chicago, to arrive soon, at $1 44.... Barley has been scarce and decidedly firmer; sales, 6,000 bushels of Two-rowed State at $1 65, and 9,500 bushels of Canada West at $1 70.... Barley-malt is quiet and firm.... Corn has been ruling firmer and less active; sales, 135,000 bushels at 69c.@70c. for prime Western Mixed, afloat, the latter High Mixed, chiefly at 69c.@69½c. and 68½c.@69c. for do., in store.... Oats are firmer; sales, 65,000 bushels at 55c. for Western Mixed, afloat; 57c.@58c. for White Western, and 54c. for Mixed State.... Rye has been scarce and firm at 90c.@96c. for Western; sales 2,500 bushels State at 94½c.

HAY AND STRAW—There has been a moderate trade reported at about former figures, with prime shipping Bale Hay quoted at 95c.@$1; retailing qualities at $1 10@$1 40, and Rye Straw at 65c.@80c. Some dealers quote by the ton thus: Prime Hay, $25@$28; good Hay, $22@$25; good shipping Hay, $18@$20; common shipping Hay, $12@$15; Long Rye Straw, $15@$16; Short Rye Straw, $12@$14; Oat Straw, $15@$16 ⅌ ton.

HEMP, &c.—Sales have been reported of 300 bales on private terms, quoted at 1⅛c. bid and 1¼c. asked.

HIDES—Have been ruling dull; sales, 600 Wet-salted Texas, 500 Green-salted Western Steers, and 212 Dry-salted Mexican on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been in very slack demand as a rule, with quotations nominally unaltered.

MOLASSES—In foreign business is unimportant, with prices about nominal. We quote: Cuba Clayed nominal at 18c.@22c.; Muscovado Refining, 19c.@23c.; do. Grocery, 25c.@30c.; Porto Rico, 24c.@50c.; English Islands, 26c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 65c.@72c. for new.

NAILS—Have been comparatively dull and weak as to price. 10d. to 60d., common quoted at $4 50; 8d. and 9d., common, $4 75; 6d. and 7d., common, $5; 4d. and 5d., common, $5 25; 3d. and 4d., light, $6; 3d., fine, $6 75; 2d., $7 50; 2d., fine, $8 50; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4 75; Finishing, $5@$7; Clinch, $6@$8 50 ⅌ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been steadily held, with very little business; however, shippers operating only on urgent orders: sales have been 500 bbls. Strained at $2 70, with good do. quoted at $2 75. Spirits Turpentine has been weak at 40½c. for merchantable, with a dull trade; sales have been 200 New-York barrels at 42c., 250 do. at 42½c., and 100 bbls. merchantable at 41c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been quiet and about steadily held; sales have been 100 bbls. new Mess on the spot at $14 50; 500 bbls. new Mess, December, $14; prime Mess quoted at $14 50—$14 75 for old, and $15 for new, with 250 bbls. new placed at a private price; extra prime has been quoted at $13 for new, and $13 25 for old.... Lard has been ruling a trifle firmer, with moderate business; sales have been 150 tcs. old Western Steam, on the spot, 7 11-16c.; 100 tcs. choice do., 7¾c.; 250 tcs. prime new, 7¾c.; November, 7 11-16c.; 750 tcs. for December, 7 11-16c.; 1,500 tcs. for February, 8c., closing at 8c.@8 1-16c.; 500 tcs., March, 8¼c.; for Chicago delivery, 250 tcs., February, brought $7 45; Kettle, nominally 8c.; City Steam firm; sales 195 tcs. at 7½c.; of No. 1 City, 50 tcs. sold at 7½c.; of Refined, 1,500 tcs. brought 8¼c.... Bacon has been ruling somewhat irregular; Long Clear, 7½c.@7⅝c., sales, 20 bxs. Short Clear, 7 13-16c.; 1,000 bxs. Long and Short Clear together, February, 7¼c.; 1,000 bxs. do., January, 7¼c.; 250 bxs. Short Clear, December and January, 7⅜c., closing at 7¼c.... Cut-meats have been quiet, with sales of 400 loose City Pickled Hams, 10 lbs. average, 9¼c.; 2,000 Pickled Bellies, 13 lbs. average, 8¼c.; 500 loose City Pickled Hams, 18 lbs. average, 8½c.; 500 loose City do., 9½c.; 800 loose Pickled Shoulders, 6c.@6¼c.; 1,000 Smoked do., 7¼c.@7½c., and 800 loose Smoked Hams at 11c. Dressed Hogs have been ruling firm at 5½c.@7c.... Beef has been more active within the range of from $8 50@$10 for plain Mess; $11 50@$13 for extra Mess, ⅌ bbl.; $19@$21 for prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess, and $26@$28 for extra do., ⅌ tierce. Sales 650 bbls.... Beef Hams quiet; sales, 20 bbls. at $21, and 200 bbls. at the West at $18@$22 50 ⅌ bbl.... Butter has been moderately sought after, and quoted at from 24c.@37c. for fair to strictly choice State and near-by product; at 37c.@42c. for strictly choice to fancy lots, (including pails,) and 17c.@32c. for the range of Western, including rolls, at 23c.@30c..... Cheese has been in better request, with State Factory, poor to fancy, quoted at from 9c.@14c., chiefly at 13c.@13¾c. for good to fancy, and 12c.@13c. for fair to good shipping qualities. State Dairy at 7c.@13c.; Western product at 9c.@13c. for fair to choice Factory; 3c.@9c. for Skimmed stock, ⅌ lb.; job lots of stock ¼c.@½c. ⅌ lb. higher.

PETROLEUM—Has been steadily held at unchanged prices, with a light sale to shippers. Of Crude, in bulk, 500 bbls. were sold at 5c. Refined has been quoted at 12¾c.@13c. for November, and 13c. for December, with 3,500 bbls. reported to have been closed out at the latter price; cases quoted at 18¾c. Naphtha, 9c. The Philadelphia market has been dull.

SALT—Has been moderately sought after at irregular prices, sack stock showing less firmness, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 25@$1 30; Liverpool Fine, $2@$3, from store; Syracuse Ground, $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled, $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 46c.; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 32½c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet, with Crude nominally quoted at 6¼c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SKINS—Deer have been in less demand at about former rates. Goat dull and unsettled.

SOAP—Has been in limited request, with Castile quoted at 8⅞c.@9¼c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been in moderate demand with Mace quoted at $1 27½@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at 99c.@$1 01; Cassia at 25c.@25½c.; Cloves, 32½c.@33c.; East India Pepper at 22c.@22½c.; White Pepper at 32c.@32½c.; Pimento at 11c.@11½c.; Ginger at 12c.@13c. ⅌ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw has been ruling weak, with less inquiry; sales have been 1,500 hhds., of which 400 hhds. fully fair Refining brought 7⅜c.; 700 hhds. Low Grade do., 7c.; and 400 hhds. Prime Good at 7½c. We quote: Fair refining Cuba, 7¼c.; good do., 7½c.; Prime do., 7⅝c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8c.@8¾c. Refined Sugars have been weak, with Hard quoted at 10½c.@10⅝c.; A's at 9½c.@9⅞c.; Yellow at 8½c.@9⅜c. ⅌ lb.

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Nov. 1, 1873	73,441	44,730	312,798	3,095
Receipts since Nov. 1	15,344	13,838	38,813	3,063
Total	88,785	58,568	351,611	6,158
Sales since Nov. 1	23,241	16,004	23,827	451
Stock Nov. 20, 1873	65,544	42,564	327,784	5,707
Stock Nov. 21, 1872	19,907	34,987	26,847	1,176
Stock Nov. 23, 1871	33,453	40,787	234,467	3,721
Stock Nov. 23, 1870	35,349	92,345	362,634	686

TALLOW, &c.—Has been ruling firm, with a fair inquiry; sales have been 85,000 lbs. out-of-town stock, at 7⅛c.@7¼c. Of Stearine, sales embrace 125 tcs. prime Western, deliverable next month, at 8c., and 37,000 lbs. prime City, in hhds., at 8c.

TEAS—Have been in quite moderate request, since our last, with Green, common to fine Hyson, quoted, in job lots, nominal, at 27c.@30c.; good to fine Hyson, 40c.@55c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 60c.@85c.; common to fair Young Hyson, 23c.@35c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 40c.@60c.; extra fine to finest do., 68c.@98c.; common to fair Gunpowder, 35c.@45c., and Imperial, 30c.@37c.; good to fine Gunpowder, 55c.@75c., and Imperial, 45c.@60c.; extra fine to finest Gunpowder, 85c.@$1 05, and Imperial, 70@85c.; common to fine Twankay, 21c.@27c.; common to fine Uncolored Japan, 30c.@60c.; extra fine to finest, 65c.@90c.; common to fair Oolong, 23c.@28c.; good to finest Oolong, 32c.@85c.; common to fair Souchong, 28c.; good to fine Souchong, 35c.@45c., and extra fine to finest do., 55c.@80c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in better demand, with sales reported of 450 bbls. at 95c., and 50 bbls. at 94½c. Sales of 300 bbls. Alcohol have been reported, for export, at 46c.

FREIGHTS—Berth room has been in moderate demand; rates generally were not particularly changed. The chartering business has been a trifle better at rather easier rates for grain. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain, at 14d.; 400 bxs. Cheese, at 70s.; 400 bales Cotton, at ⅝d.@11-16d. ⅌ lb.; and by sail, 500 bbls. Flour, at 4s. 3d.; 24,000 bushels Grain, at 12½d.@13d.; 100 bales Cotton, at ½d.@9-16d. ⅌ lb.... For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 4s. 3d.... For Leeds, by steam, via Bristol, 20 tons Leather, at 10s.... For Bristol, by sail, 20 tons Grease, at 50s...... For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, hence, with about 2,900 quarters Grain, at 9s., and a British bark, hence, with about 2,800 quarters do., at 9s.... For Hamburg, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. 9d.... For Antwerp, an American brig, 503 tons, hence, with general cargo, at full market rates.... For St. John, N. B., and back, a British brig, 139 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms.... For New-York, a British bark, 556 tons, from Leghorn, with Marble and general cargo, on private terms.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 20—Noon.—The Directors of the Bank of England at the meeting to-day fixed the minimum rate of discount at the bank at 5 ⅌ cent.

12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 6 ⅌ cent. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 96⅜; 10-40s, 91¼; new 5s, 91⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 36⅜. Consols, for money, 92¾@92⅞; for account, 92⅞@93.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 36.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 36⅝.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £637,000 during the past week. Erie Railway Shares, 36⅜. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 20c.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £162,000. Erie Railway Shares, 37½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 15c.

4:15 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾@92⅞; for the account, 93. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92⅞; 10-40s, 91. Erie Railway Shares, 37¼.

5 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 6½ ⅌ cent., or 1½ ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 37½.

PARIS, Nov. 20—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 1,000,000 francs during the past week. Rentes, 58f. 71½c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20.—Commencing to-day, the Committee of the Cotton Brokers' Association will hereafter meet daily to officially decide the number of bales sold, the tone of the market, and the quotations.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands; nothing below Low Middling, deliverable December, at 8¼d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet; Middling Uplands, 8⅜d.@8½d.; Middling Orleans, 8¾d.@8⅞d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 4,100 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands; nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8¼d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 8½d. Provisions—Lard, 39s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton is quoted as follows: Middling Uplands, 8⅜d.@8½d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅞d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November at 8 3-16d.; do. do. shipped November and December at 8¼d.; do. do. shipped December and January at 8¼d.

5 P. M.—Spirits Petroleum, 11d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, £32 ⅌ ton.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Refined Petroleum, 12½d.@12¾d. ⅌ gallon.

5 P. M.—Tallow, 40s. 6d.@40s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 31s. 3d.@31s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 20.—Cotton firm; offerings light; Middlings, 15c.; net receipts, 4,843 bales; gross receipts, 5,539 bales; exports, coastwise, 300 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; last evening, 3,500 bales; stock, 111,865 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 20.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 1,836 bales; exports, to France, 441 bales; coastwise, 675 bales; sales, 900 bales; last evening, 500 bales; stock, 27,046.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middlings, 14⅞c.; Low Middlings, 14½c.; strict Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.@14c.; net receipts, 164 bales; gross, 42 bales; exports coastwise, 75 bales; sales, 325 bales; stock, 16,868 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 20.—Cotton quiet; Middlings, 14⅛c.@14¼c.; Low Middlings, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; strict Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 1,979 bales; exports coastwise, 2,053 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 39,106 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 20.—Cotton quiet; Middlings, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 4,449 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,781 bales; coastwise, 501 bales; sales, 1,638 bales; stock, 94,716 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 20.—Cotton weak at fair demand; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 2,108 bales; exports, coastwise, 100 bales; sales, 550 bales; stock, 34,132 bales.

BUFFALO CATTLE MARKET.

BUFFALO, Nov. 20.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 48 cars reported to arrive, were 731 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,947 head, or 281 cars, against 219 cars for the same time last week. The market was slow, at ¼c. off on good and ½c. on common stock. The bulk of Cattle will be shipped East in first hands. About 1,000 head were disposed of. Sales of 307 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 979 lbs. to 1,566 lbs., at $3 35@$6 12½; 239 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,104 lbs. to 1,415 lbs., at $4 50@$5 62½; 117 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 920 lbs. to 1,188 lbs., at $2 75@$4 25. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,800 head, against 11,400 head for the same time last week. The market was active. Sales of Canada Sheep and Lambs at $4 75@$5 80; Western Sheep at $3 50@$4 25. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 7,500 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 24,300 head, against 28,900 head for the same time last week. The market was off from 25c.@30c. ⅌ cwt. from yesterday's prices. Sales of 8,000 head at $4@$4 30, with a downward tendency.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Nov. 20, Wm. Kennelly sold by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of George L. Ingraham, Esq., the "Goelet" lease of the house and lot, 20 by 93.0 2-5 by 20 by 94.7 2-5, situate on the north side of East Fifty-sixth street, 214 feet east of First avenue. The lease has sixteen years to run at an annual ground rent of $240, with covenants for two renewals of twenty years each. Terence Farley was the purchaser, for the sum of $7,590. The other legal sales noted to be held were adjourned as follows:

R. V. Harnett, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, again adjourned the sale of the ten lots of land and the unfinished building known as the Knickerbocker Hotel, located on the east side of Fifth avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, to Jan. 22, 1874.

Joseph McGuire, by order of the Supreme Court, adjourned the sale of the house and lot on the south side of East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, 303.4 feet west of Avenue A, to Friday, Nov. 28.

Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Supreme Court, adjourned the sale of the house and lot known as No. 260 West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 182 feet east of Eighth avenue, to Dec. 16.

Nicholas R. Connor, by order of the Supreme Court, adjourned the sale of the house and lot on the south side of East Eightieth street, 165.10 feet east of Fourth avenue, to Nov. 22.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, adjourned the sale of premises No. 75 Wall street, on the south-west corner of Pearl street, and of a lot on Cherry street, to Jan. 22.

The sales for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

To-day's Auctions.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16 by 98.9, on East Thirty-third street, north side, 211 feet east of Second avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry E. Davies, Jr., Esq., Referee, of three houses, with lots, each 25 by 86, on First avenue, west side, 75.5 feet south of Sixty-third street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. S. Kelly, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 21.10 by 98.9, on West Twenty-sixth street, north side, 265.7 feet west of Sixth avenue.

This sale will probably close the business of the week, as for Saturday no transactions are announced.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday Nov. 18.

Duane st., No. 72, 25x77, to Republican alley	$36,000
Hamilton st., No. 18	11,000
Leroy st., No. 58, s. s., 186.8 ft. w. of Bedford st., 13.4x8	8,000
Leroy st., No. 56, s. s., 168 ft. w. of Bedford st., 20.8x80	8,800
15th st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of 7th av., 20x103.3	12,000
18th st., s. s., 313.6 ft. w. of 9th av., 20.5x92	10,000
Same property	10,000
20th st., s. s., 505 ft. w. of 7th av., 25x92.7	12,500
22d st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 7th av., 25x98.9	35,000
25th st., s. s., 112 ft. e. of 1st av., 19x98.9	12,000
42d st., s. s., 533.4 ft. w. of 10th av., 19.7x98.9	12,500
47th st., n. s., 61 ft. w. of 1st av., 18x50.3, 2-9 part	400
49th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.5, ½ part	5,508
Same property, ½ part	5,500
55th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5	20,000
55th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th av., 18x100.5	20,500
59th st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of Madison av., 16.8x100.5	29,000
111th st., n. s., 143 ft. w. of Avenue A, 175x100.11; 112th st., s. s., 143 ft. w. of Avenue A, 175x100.11; 112th st., n. s., 143 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20.10x100.11; 112th st., n. s., 184.8 ft. w. of Avenue A, 83.4x100.11; 113th st., s. s., 143 ft. w. of Avenue A, 125x100.11	249,300
112th st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.11	1,000
Madison av., e. s., 63 ft. n. of 61st st., 16x85	38,000

LEASE.

Spring st., n. e. corner of Washington st., 5½ years, per year	$2,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 16.8 FEET FRONT, IN 38TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FOR SALE CHEAP, INCLUDING GAS-FIXTURES, MIRRORS AND CORNICES, FRESCOED AND NEWLY PAPERED, AND IN THE MOST PERFECT ORDER. APPLY TO CRUICKSHANK'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 44TH ST. AND 7TH AV.

CENTRAL PARK FRONTS FOR SALE.—Several plots, 200x150, on Central Park; each plot is an entire front with four lots in rear, two on each street. Will take in payment some first-class securities, such as Western Union, Lake Shore, New-York Central, or other good bonds or stocks up to $300,000 to $500,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD TENEMENT property.—A first-class house in the upper part of the City, and near 5th av.; also another on Washington square; both lots in fee. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A COMPLETE little palace, built in the most substantial manner, brown stone, with plate-glass front windows; all the conveniences of a twenty-thousand-dollar house for nearly half the money, on Washington av., near Fulton av. Inquire on the premises or at No. 73 Gates av., near Washington av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—EAST BANK HUDSON River, front 1,400 feet, 210 acres, in plateaus; numerous building sites; unsurpassed extensive views, fifty-five miles distant; dwellings supplied by springs; large and small fruits abundant. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ATTRACTIVE, TASTY, COTTAGES FOR small families near Plainfield; surroundings first class; only $2,000, payments easy. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway, Commissioner of Deeds.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY 1, IN HARLEM, WITHIN five minutes' walk of depot, a very desirable three-story brown-stone house, fully furnished; rent, $750. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET FURNISHED—BROWN-STONE FRONT house, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; fine view of the river. Address Post Office Box No. 1,339.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—SOUTH-west corner of Houston st., plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—THE SOCIETY OF the New-York Hospital hereby invites proposals of land for the erection thereon by said Society of hospital buildings. The land offered must be located between Chambers and 23d sts., Broadway and the North River; must be of dimensions equal to not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-two full-sized City lots; possession to be given May 1, 1874. Proposals must state price, and be inclosed in an envelope directed thus: "The Society of the New-York Hospital, No. 18 West 11th st., New-York City," and be sent in on or before the 15th December next.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL HOUSE at a bargain, immediately; must be first class in all respects; between 30th and 55th sts., Park and 6th avenues; no notice taken of replies unless price and all particulars are stated. Address E. L. F., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Chartered by the United States.
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.
ASSETS.................OVER $4,080,000,
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.
Send for circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS ST.,
Nov. 19, 1873.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. MARTIN T. McMAHON, Receiver of Taxes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORYDYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMEDY ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorydyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS.

FOR SALE.—TWO GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY lots, well located, near entrance. S. F. JOHNSON, care Knickerbocker & Co., No. 15 New st.

FINANCIAL.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall street, New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS, subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand, with interest.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS, and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS on LONDON BANKING ASSOCIATION and GERMAN BANK OF LONDON.

BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of

ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,

AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission

GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,

and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

DAVIDSON & JONES,
BANKERS,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.,

Buy and sell Stocks, Gold, and Government Securities on commission. Stocks carried on margin; deposits received, subject to check at sight, on which four per cent. interest allowed.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE.
PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equaled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest are payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

Bankers, No. 18 Broad st.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

BONA-FIDE REDUCTION OF PRICES.

On and after TO-DAY we offer our ENTIRE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING AT 20 TO 30 PER CENT.

DISCOUNT FROM REGULAR PRICES.

LACY & CO., 896 BROADWAY,

NORTH-EAST CORNER 12TH ST.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,717,000

STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until TUESDAY, Nov. 25, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $2,717,000 stocks and bonds of the City of New-York, to wit:

Consolidated stock of the City of New-York, authorized by section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872, and chapter 322, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1894	$1,692,000
City Parks Improvement Fund stock, authorized by chapter 756, section 6, laws of 1873, payable in thirty years	300,000
Croton water-main stock, authorized by chapter 865, laws of 1873, payable Nov. 1, 1900	225,000
Dock bonds of the City of New-York, authorized by section 6, chapter 574, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1904	500,000

Said stocks and bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved, on the part of the Controller, to reject any or all bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.

For full information see *City Record.*
ANDR'W H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 18, 1873.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK AUCTIONEERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or special sales made on all other days upon one day's notice, and on the most favorable terms.

☞ Our established custom twenty-one years. ☜

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange and at private sale on commission.

Securities not dealt in at the Stock Boards a specialty with this house for many years.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

A second Dividend on the assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company will be paid in bonds of the City of Muscatine, Iowa, on presentation of the Union Trust Company certificates at the office of Messrs. Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall st.

G. W. STANTON, JR.,
JOHN ELLIOTT, } Committee.
B. WILSON,

NEW-YORK 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
Brooklyn 7 per Cent. Bonds.
Also other choice Stocks and Bonds,
Paying 10 to 20 per Cent. at low rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty over twenty-one years.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

7s.—CITY OF NEW-YORK 7s,
DUE IN 1900.
FOR SALE AT A LIBERAL DISCOUNT.
GEO. K. SISTARE.

SAMUEL A. GAYLORD & CO.,
DEALERS IN WESTERN SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK, No. 33 Wall st. ST. LOUIS, No. 323 North 3d st.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1873.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:

DIRECTORS.

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, GEORGE F. GANTZ,
CHARLES P. LEVERICH, WILLIAM H. WALLACE,
WILLIAM G. READ, ALONZO SLOTE,
ABM. R. VAN NEST, LUCIUS H. BIGLOW,
EDWARD H. OWEN, PETER I. NEVIUS,
JOHN F. HALSTED, JAMES McGEE,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER, ARTHUR T. SULLIVAN,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS, WARREN HARRIOT,
JOHN V. HARRIOTT, JOHN H. WAYDELL,
THOMAS C. POLLOCK, JOHN J. CRANE.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON.

INSPECTORS OF NEXT ELECTION.
MATTHEW BIRD, HIRAM HAYNOR,
JOHN M. WHITE.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, Mr. JOHN F. HALSTED was unanimously elected President, and Mr. JOHN V. HARRIOTT Vice President.
THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

NOTICE.—OAKES AMES, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES under the first mortgage indenture of the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having deceased, and the surviving Trustee and the said corporation having failed to unite in the appointment of a successor, a meeting of the bondholders under said mortgage, for the purpose of filling such vacancy, pursuant to the terms thereof, will be held at Room No. 35 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.
E. H. ROLLINS,
Secretary Union Pacific Railroad Company.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.
JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SECURITY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1873.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Southern Railway Security Company will be held at its office in this City, No. 59 Liberty st., on FRIDAY, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to consider the propriety of making sale of certain properties of the Company. By order. C. P. MACKIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NOS. 6 AND 6½ TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, 1873. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

MUTUAL GAS STOCK,
bought and sold by
W. C. NOYES,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1873.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of all taxes, payable on and after Dec. 6, 1873, in scrip of the Company, which shall be payable in cash on the 6th day of March, 1875, or sooner, at the option of the Company, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

On Dec. 6 the dividend will be paid to ladies only; after that date they must await their turn with other stockholders.

The time for the payment of the installments on new stock, which expires Nov. 28 inst., will be extended until Dec. 31 proximo, and the scrip certificates issued for dividend will be received at par in payment for the same.
EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD
COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1873.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1873, ON THE first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 9 Nassau st., New-York. In consequence of counterfeit bonds being in circulation, the coupons will only be paid when presented attached to the bonds. Holders will facilitate payment by presenting with their bonds a list of the numbers, amount, and name of owner to whose order payment will be made.
By order of the Executive Committee,
CHAS. G. MILLER, President.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1873.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARterly Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on the new Guaranteed Stock, will be paid on and after the 1st of December proximo, at the offices of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen on the 2d December.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three dollars ($3) per share, payable on the 2d day of January next, to stockholders of record at the time of the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 6th day of December next, and reopened on the 3d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the board.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 120 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1873.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, FROM BONDS of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, (Arkansas Branch,) will be paid in gold, on and after that date, at the Agency of the Company, No. 120 Broadway. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD
COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 605 GRAND ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1873.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1 FROM THE BONDS of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 605 Grand st.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, FROM BONDS of the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Railroad Company, will be paid in gold on and after that date at the Agency of the Company, No. 120 Broadway.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Corner Grand and Elm sts.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 26th day of November instant at 3 P. M. for supplying for the use of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on Jan. 1, 1874.

City and country publishers of books and dealers in the various articles required are hereby notified that preference will be given in all cases to the bids of principals, the Committee being desirous that commissions (if any) heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the various articles bid for. A sample of each article must accompany the bid.

A list of articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
ROBERT HOE,
Committee on Supplies.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward Schools, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, and until 11 o'clock A. M., on said day, for repairs, &c., of walls of building on the rear of lot No. 66 Chrystie street.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand street, third floor. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered.

ALONZO TRUESDELL,
HENRY R. ROOME,
J. B. TAYLOR, M. D.
HUGO GORSCH,
PETER DENNERLEIN,
Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1873.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Buildings at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, Nov. 24, 1873, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for iron stairs, for Primary Schools Nos. 17 and 33.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No 146 Grand st., third floor.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

WILLIAM DOWD,
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON,
CHARLES V. LEWIS,
ROBERT HOE,
DAVID F. BAKER,
Committee on Buildings.
Dated New-York, Nov. 8, 1873.

OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE,
FORT WADSWORTH, NEW-YORK HARBOR,
Nov. 10, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Dec. 14, 1873, for furnishing the

FRESH BEEF

required by the Subsistence Department United States Army, at this station during six months, commencing Jan. 1, 1874.

Separate proposals for choice Fresh Beef for commissioned officers will also be received.

Information as to conditions, quality of Beef, payments, &c., can be obtained on application to
LEWIS SMITH,
First Lieutenant Third Artillery, A. C. S.

OFFICE A. C. S., FORT WOOD,
NEW-YORK HARBOR, Nov. 15, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL BE received at this office until 12 M., Dec. 22, 1873, for furnishing fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department at this station for six months, commencing Jan. 1, 1874.

Information as to conditions, quality of beef, &c., can be obtained by application to R. M. POTTER,
Captain and A. C. S., Fort Wood.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL FAMILIES OR BOARDING-HOUSES IN CITY or country can find a superior cook, washer, and ironer for low wages, who makes pastry, bread, and cake, or she would do house-work. Call at No. 87 3d av., corner 12th st.; no charge to ladies.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, and would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City references from her last place. Call at No. 309 East 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chamber-maid and sewer, or chamber-maid or waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call or address No. 241 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl and assist with washing and ironing or do house-work in a small family; has City reference. Call at No. 1,090 3d av., corner 64th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a German young woman; or as nurse and seamstress; City or country; has very best recommendations for capability, &c.; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT, BRIGHT, active, and industrious young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is very competent in every respect; comes highly recommended; moderate wages. Inquire for M. J., at No. 602 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Welsh Protestant girl, who thoroughly understands her duties as chamber-maid; is also a good seamstress; best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE, YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or to take care of grown children; neat sewer; willing and obliging; best City reference from her last employer's. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A French chamber-maid and nurse and be plain seamstress; has good references. Apply at 68 West 37th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE, YOUNG WOMan as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, or to do the general house-work of a small family; or chamber-work and waiting in a boarding-house; willing and obliging; City or country; reference. Call at No. 206 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-WORK—By a German young woman, strong, willing, capable; cook, washer, ironer, &c.: for City or country; has best recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-recommended young woman, who thoroughly understands her duties; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; is an excellent washer and ironer; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND WOMAN, Protestant; has good City reference; as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general house-work, and on account of the hard times, will work for moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A SMALL private family as a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 497 7th av., for two days.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE AND RELIABLE WELSH girl, to cook, wash, and iron in some good family, either City or country, where she can make herself useful; has good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—MAKES bread and cake, or would do house-work or chamber-work, waiting or plain sewing; City or country; good reference. Apply at No. 87 3d av., corner 12th st.; no charge to ladies.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a Scotch Protestant young woman, very respectable and well recommended; is a good plain cook; good washer and ironer; country or City; best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WHO IS A THOROUGH, competent cook in all branches; City or country; has superior recommendations for punctuality, order, rectitude, &c. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all branches of cooking; highly recommended for honesty and sobriety; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK, AND is willing to assist with the washing; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 348 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; first-rate washer and ironer; six years' good City reference from last place. Apply at No. 347 East 17th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; expert at American and European cooking in every style; excellent baker; good City reference. Apply at No. 237 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands boning, larding, all kinds of nice soups, jellies, ice-cream, &c.; is a good baker; good City reference; City or country. Call at 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS GOOD cook; understands bread, biscuits, cake, pies, meats, soups, six years' excellent reference. Call at No. 217 East 29th st., Room No. 17, third floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 243 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK, WITH GOOD City references. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WASHER, and ironer, who is an excellent bread and cake maker; would do chamber-work and waiting or general house-work; City or country; good references; moderate wages. Apply at No. 87 3d av., corner 12th st. No charge to ladies.

COOK.—TO ASSIST IN WASHING AND IRONING; understands the care of milk and making butter, and very good cook and baker; meats, games, soups, and pastries, &c.; wages not an object, but a good home; very best reference; prefers the country. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable, well-recommended young woman, who understands her duties thoroughly; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; is an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a respectable German young woman; is a very good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; best reference. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner Bowery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK; IS excellent on meats, games, soups, jellies, and a variety of dishes. Can be seen, with excellent reference, at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; will assist with washing; best reference. Call at No. 212 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Can be seen with her present employer at No. 152 East 73d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, French, in a small family; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 699 3d av., near 44th st.

FAMILY SEWING.—BY A NEAT SEAMSTRESS; is very much in need of work; is not long in the City; can show good recommendations. Address No. 320 East 29th st., top floor.

HAS AT THE FRENCH OFFICE—FRENCH waitresses and seamstresses, cooks, nurses, maids, waitermen and coachmen, housekeepers, and governesses. At No. 68 West 37th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A LADY AS HOUSE-keeper in a respectable widower's house; best references given. Address Mrs. ALICE BECOULET, Baltimore Post Office.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A THOROUGH, ENERgetic, middle-aged Protestant American; is not above work; understands nice cooking, baking, and marketing; is neat, systematic, and reliable; also adequate to undertake any position of trust; the very best of references given. Call at No. 124 West Broadway, near Beach st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan widow lady, without incumbrance; desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house. For references call on or address Drs. Ford and Jones, No. 16 Bond st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY GERman girl, with best reference; is an excellent family cook, a good washer and ironer. Call at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL, who is a good plain cook and laundress; can flute, puff, polish, and make up fine linen in best style; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman; City or country; has good references to suit; is of good disposition; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Large Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WHO is a good, plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, and willing to be generally useful in any capacity; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED German girl, not afraid of work; is a good family cook and a first-class washer and ironer; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO procure a situation for a cook, now in her service, to do general house-work in a small family. Apply at No. 185 Madison av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an English woman, or as waitress and assistant; City or country; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the large Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as laundress, or to do chamber-work and fine washing; City or country; excellent City references from last employer. Call at No. 244 West 36th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG AND RESPECTABLE colored girl, as laundress or waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 23 Charles st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS laundress in a private family, or a good plain cook; excellent City reference. Call at No. 250 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; flutes, puffs, and understands the thorough charge of a laundress; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting; best City reference. Call at No. 462 7th av., corner 35th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE AND HIGHly-recommended and desirable Protestant young woman for young or growing children; can take entire charge of an infant; excellent seamstress; cut and fit; operate; dress-maker; very kind, pleasant, and agreeable to children and all others. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, competent French girl; is an experienced nurse and first-class seamstress; can cut, fit, and make children's clothes; best reference. Can be seen at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman to take care of children and sewing, or to do fine washing and ironing and chamber-work; has excellent City reference. Can be seen, or address No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH PROTESTant girl as infant's nurse or to mind growing children and sew; City or country; excellent City reference. Inquire at No. 135 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMan as nurse in any kind of sickness, by the week or month; doctor's references. Call at No. 161 West 41st st.

NURSE.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class nurse; would take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or would assist with grown children; no objection to travel; best City references. Call at No. 119 West 17th st., near 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of a baby from birth, or will do chamber-work, and take care of growing children; three years' excellent City reference. Call at No. 303 West 40th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, competent French girl; has had a great deal of experience as nurse, and is a first-class family sewer; is willing and obliging; best testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; has some knowledge of hair-dressing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; seven years' City reference. Call at No. 256 West 31st st., near 8th av., top bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH girl, as seamstress and nurse, or seamstress and chamber-maid; understands all kinds family sewing; is neat and tidy; has best City references. Apply at No. 645 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—TO DO PLAIN SEWING and chamber-work, or wait on a lady; will travel; City references; terms moderate. Address Protestant American, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS FAMILY SEAMSTRESS; CAN cut, fit, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can be seen at her last employer's, with reference. Apply at No. 236 West 46th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR FAMILY SEAMstress to go out by the day or take work home; does braiding and is an expert operator. Call at 28 Leight st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS seamstress in a private family; cuts and fits dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; has some knowledge of hair-dressing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; seven years' City reference. Call at No. 101 East 30th st., near 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO go out by the day to operate; is a good plain sewer; understands altering and fixing dresses; has her own Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call or address advertiser No. 50 41st st., between Madison and 4th avs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SEAMstress; cuts, fits, and sews on the machine; will assist with grown children or up-stairs work; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; is neat and tidy; has best City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, with extra references; has thorough knowledge of her duties. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

WASHING AND IRONING DONE ON THE shortest notice for gentlemen and families; fluting and all kinds of washing, by Mrs. Lomax, No. 115 West 25th st., second floor.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) W. S. CHURCHILL.
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH BUTLER, (Protestant,) with all the knowledge of the service in both countries; unexceptionable references; will go to any part with the right kind of a family. Call at No. 68 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST COMPETENT MAN, OF long experience in the proper treatment of horses; thoroughly understands his duties; is a most thorough groom and good, steady driver; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address E., at Mr. Brewster's, East 25th st., near Lexington av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young man; highly recommended by his last employer for sobriety, honesty, faithfulness; very desirable driver; obliging, willing, and very respectable; thoroughly understands the care of horses; excellent groom; will make himself useful. Call at 335 4th av.

COACHMAN—WAITER.—BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant men; one as first-class coachman; careful driver; the other as competent waiter; thoroughly understands his business; four years' City reference. Apply to or address Mr. Martin, proprietor Park Avenue Stables, No. 451 4th av., for one week.

COACHMAN, GROOM, OR UNDER WAITER; can make fires and see to furnaces; willing and obliging other ways; best of City reference. Call or address two days, D. S., private stable, No. 117 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom in a private family; is sober and industrious; neither smokes nor drinks. Address for two days G. M., Box No. 44 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF procuring a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Apply to or address L. D. White, No. 18 Wall st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN COOK IN A PRIvate family; Spanish or American; excellent references. Call or address, No. 122 West 26th st.

FARMER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A REspectable Swede, who speaks a little English; can do farm-work, take care of horses and cattle, milk, drive, &c.; wages not an object, but a home for the Winter. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER AND MANAGER OF A GENTLEman's place; married; no family; wife good dairy woman; first-class references. Address for two days Farmer, care of Peter Henderson & Co., No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT GARDENER TO take charge of a gentleman's place; best of references. Apply to R. M., at McConnell & Sim's, No. 737 6th av., for two days.

GENERAL SERVANT, &c.—BY A NORWEgian, aged twenty-four years, who can wait on table, tend door, build fires, clean shoes, sweep, wash windows, take care of horses, drive, milk, &c.; good recommendations; wages low. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS groom and useful man; good City reference. Call at No. 645 6th av.

STEWARD.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN as steward or head waiter in a hotel or boarding-house; not afraid of hard work; first-class references; no objections to go South. Address, or call from 11 till 3 o'clock, No. 602 6th av.

STEWARD IN HOTEL OR BOARDING-HOUSE; first-class City references; don't mind hard work; no objection to go South. Address Steward, 602 6th av.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A LATELY-LANDED English Protestant man aged twenty-five years, who can raise, break, and train young horses, drive, do farm-work, plain gardening, milk, care cattle, &c.; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A German man and wife, (no children;) speaks good English, with best recommendations; man can care horses and cattle, milk, drive, wait on table, do gardening, &c.; wife all branches of house-work. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—THE ADVERTISER WOULD LIKE a situation in a boarding-house to make himself useful; no objection to the country; good references; understands taking care of store-room. Address Industry, No. 602 6th av.

USEFUL MAN—LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGlishman and wife; man to make himself generally useful; wife as first-class laundress, and is thoroughly domesticated in every capacity; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 308 East 24th st., ground floor.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN WAITer; a thorough expert at his business; speaks English fluently; excellent City references. Address H. G., Box No. 52 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as first-class waiter in a private family; understands the business in every respect; good references. Call at No. 238 East 54th st.

WAITER—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN AS waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; City or country; best City reference. Call or address W. B., No. 1,261 Broadway, in the jewelry store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION IN a mercantile or banking business; views as to salary moderate; best of references given. Address M. T. K., Post Office, Box No. 2,973.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT home, $20 to $50 per week guaranteed; no capital required; greatest chance ever offered; particulars free. Address M. MITCHAM, No. 2 Petter lane, Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, TWO PROTestant girls with undoubted references; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Address, stating wages, HOUSE, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FRENCH NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; a young French woman to sew and assist with children; none need apply without good references. Apply at No. 10 East 36th st., between 1 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN. Call at No. 335 4th av.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UN GARCON DE TABLE FRANCAIS DEsire trouver une place dans une famille privée; trois ans de références de sa dernière place. S'adresser C. H. T., Box No. 17 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at [illegible] prices. 220 and 232 West 29th st., [illegible]

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian or 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
*Java, Wednesday, Nov. 19	Parthia, Saturday, Nov. 22
*[illegible], Wed'day, Nov. 26	Samaria, Saturday, Nov. 29
Abyssinia, Wed'day, Dec. 3	Marathon, Saturday, Dec. 6
Algeria, Wed'day, Dec. 10	Olympus, Saturday, Dec. 13
*Russia, Wed'day, Dec. 17	Hecla, Saturday, Dec. 20

[illegible] steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15 gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC.........SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 6 A. M.
CELTIC.........SATURDAY, Nov. 29, 12:30 P. M.
OCEANIC.........SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 6 A. M.
REPUBLIC.........SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 11:30 A.M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, [illegible]

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

[illegible]

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

[illegible]

[illegible] No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, Nov. 22, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.........Saturday, Nov. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Thursday, Dec. 4, 2 P. M.
[illegible].........Saturday, Dec. 6, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.........Thursday, Dec. 11, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.........Saturday, Dec. 13, 12 M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and [illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE.

[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates. Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 409 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
F. B. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st.
[illegible] INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 5 Rue Scribe, Paris.

[illegible]

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel. The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, [illegible]

[illegible].........Tuesday, Nov. 25
[illegible].........Wednesday, Dec. 10
[illegible].........Saturday, Dec. 20

[illegible] to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy...Sat., Nov. 22, 8 A. M.	Egypt...Sat., Dec. 6, 7 A. M.
Canada Sat., Nov. 29, 1 P. M.	Greece Sat., Dec. 13, 11 A. M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

[illegible].........Thursday, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.........LACHESNEZ.Saturday, Nov. 29
PEREIRE.........DAURE.....Saturday, Dec. 13
EUROPE.........LEMARIE.....Saturday, Dec. 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.........$125 | Second cabin.........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey-st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

India.........Sat., Nov. 22	Olympia.........Wed., Dec. 3
Caledonia.........Wed., Nov. 26	Victoria.........Sat., Dec. 6
Australia.........Sat., Nov. 29	Macedonia.........Wed., Dec. 10

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM
Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,
Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.
Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.........Nov. 26, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.........Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR.........Dec. 10, 10 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. [illegible].........Dec. 17, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE.........Dec. 24, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. [illegible].........Dec. 31, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 5, steamer COLON leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, [illegible], San Diego, and San Francisco, and also with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42, North River, New-York.

[illegible], Supt. G. H. BRADBURY, President.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210; and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Nov. 25.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Dec. 2.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Dec. 9.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct) Noon.........Nov. 27
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico).........Nov. 29
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).........Dec. 4
CUBA, (Havana direct).........Dec. 6
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).........Dec. 11

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

Steam-ship CITY OF MERIDA.........Dec. 4
Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

REMITTANCES

TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward issued at reduced rates by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. [illegible], Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., [illegible]

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE, Wednesday.........Nov. 26
DELTA (chartered,).........Dec. 13
GLAMORGAN to follow.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.........$55 currency
Steerage.........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.........$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Nov. 2[illegible]
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Nov. 25.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Nov. 27.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of ladin issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CORINTH.........Dec. —
CLARIBEL.........Dec. 19.

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ATLAS.........Jan. 2.
ETNA.........Dec. 16.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and travelling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R.; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton.
6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:45 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with D. L. and W. R. R.
9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.
12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, [illegible], Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, [illegible], Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
[illegible] P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
6:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
[illegible] P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M.—Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
Trains leave depot, foot South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows:

8:30 A. M., Patchogue Mail.
11 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.
2 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
4 P. M., Patchogue Express.
5 P. M., Patchogue Accommodation.
6 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
7 P. M., Merrick Accommodation.
Sunday, 9 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.

Boat leaves Grand and Roosevelt street Ferries, New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st.

All trains connect for Hempstead.

L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 N., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 5:10 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Superintendent of New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 13th...2:00 P. M.	Friday, 14th.....12:00 M.
Saturday, 15th...2:30 P. M.	Monday, 17th.....2:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 18th...2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 19th. 7:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 19th. 2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 20th...7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 20th...2:30 P. M.	Friday, 21st.....8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 22d...9:30 A. M.	Monday, 24th.....8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 25th...11:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 26th. 9:00 A. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

NINETY-SECOND STREET FERRY TO ASTORIA, running quarter-hourly, offers the shortest up-town connection by good roads with every point on north side of Long Island.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 3d day of November, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN H. CUSHMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. STONE, STEPHEN B. COLGATE, and CHARLES W. BLEECKER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Benjamin F. Stone and Stephen B. Colgate, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and the debts of each of them, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of December, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of November, 1873.

n21-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Cle.k.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS JONSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Julius Jonson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of December, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketcham, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 12 John street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further, that second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt, under the provisions of the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the said act, will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of November, 1873.

n21-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 4,174.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY H. WILLIAMS and JESSE WILKINSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 31st day of October, A. D. 1873. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry H. Williams and Jesse Wilkinson, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.

CHARLES SAVARY, Assignee.
AUDLEY W. GAZZAM, Counsel for Assignee,
n7-1aw3wF* No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STRONG WADSWORTH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest, to appear on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before James F. Dwight, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Nov. 13, 1873.

no14-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STRONG WADSWORTH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, No. 4,228.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Strong Wadsworth, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 29th day of October, A. D. 1873.

ROBERT L. FABIAN, Assignee,
n7-1aw3wF* No. 112 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD H. BRUYN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Egbert Whitaker, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward H. Bruyn, of the town of Shawangunk, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, N. Y., the 6th day of November, A. D. 1873.

n7-1aw3wF* EDWIN T. SKIDMORE, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. BRONK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Egbert Whitaker, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John B. Bronk, of the town of Coxsackie, in the County of Greene, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Coxsackie, N. Y., the 5th day of November, A. D. 1873.

n7-1aw3wF JACOB C. VAN DYCK, Assignee.

NO. 3,936.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS JONSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Julius Jonson, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of November, A. D. 1873.

JULIUS HAMMERSLOUGH, Assignee,
n14-1aw3wF* No. 48 White st., New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 6th day of November, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of C. GARDNER WEAVER, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
n7-1aw3wF* No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS, INVESTORS, AND SPECULATORS, who desire to realize a quick fortune, will find it to their advantage to look at my 156 lots located in Brooklyn, (all in one plot,) which I desire to sell or exchange for good paying property. Call on or address LA PERLE, No. 90 Chambers st.

A GENTLEMAN PERSONALLY ACQUAINTED with all the large manufacturers in the Eastern and Middle States, of first-class business capacity, would like to represent a first-class house; can secure large orders in any legitimate line; none but parties of standing desired. Address A. B., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD STOCK OF LOW-PRICED goods suitable for the holidays to be sold on commission; low prices, quick sales, prompt returns. Any one having such may address Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

AN EDITOR OR BUSINESS MAN WANTED, with $3,000, as partner in an agricultural and family paper; interest at half former price. No. 14 Murray st. Post Office Box No. 2,289.

A PARTNER WANTED, WITH FROM $6,000 TO $10,000, in a highly respectable cash business, with no opposition and large profits. Address L. M. W., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FOR SALE.—$800 CASH REQUIRED TO OBTAIN a confectionery and lunch business. No. 50 East 33d st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSES PROPERLY WINTERED

At the Clifton Stock-farm of Mr. R. W. Cameron, where they will be fed on the best of hay and carrots, with good stabling and ample paddocks for exercise, for $18 per month. Horses will be sent for, when desired. Address JOHN H. MITCHELL, head farmer, Box No. 1,676 Post Office, New-York.

HORSES BOARDED FOR WINTER.—SIXTEEN miles in New-Jersey; ninety acres pasturage; best timothy hay and water; fine stabling; horses taken from and delivered in the City. Address or call on H. E. PICKERT & CO., 28 Old slip, corner Front st.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE ROBES AND SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT
HARMER, HAYS & CO'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—GRAY HORSE JUST FROM COUNTRY. Sold only for want of use. Apply at LANE & RIDABOCK'S stable, No. 317 West 15th st.

FOR SALE—25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT—TEN NEW coaches, at No. 45 Marion st.
C. DOSCHER, Executor of J. Warren.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

DESIRABLE ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, IN private family; every convenience; also two front connecting on third floor; southern exposure; terms, from $25 to $30 for two; excellent table; home comforts; house desirable in its appointments; references. Inquire at No. 117 West 47th st.

NO. 15 WEST 43D ST.

A handsome suite of furnished rooms, on second floor, to let, either en suite or separately, with board, in a first-class house near 5th av.

NO. 53 WEST 15TH ST.

To let, two large connecting rooms on parlor floor, and back room on second floor, with board.
Miss BAXTER.

NO. 40 EAST 14TH ST.

A handsome floor of five rooms, furnished or unfurnished, fronting on Union square; references exchanged. Inquire for Mrs. M., third floor.

A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH BOARD, IN A private family, can be obtained by addressing P., Box No. 70 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st. Location desirable; references exchanged.

SEVENTEENTH ST., OPPOSITE STUYVESANT Park, four doors east of 2d av., handsomely furnished rooms with first-class board at a moderate price; reference exchanged.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SECOND floor, en suite or singly; first-class board; also, fourth floor rooms; references; Broadway cars near. No. 160 West 46th st.

NO. 14 EAST 31ST ST.—MME. ROBINSON, from Newport, R. I., whose house in that city is unsurpassed, offers to a few genteel boarders all the comforts of a gentleman's home, at above number.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom, on second floor front, to let; breakfast if desired; bath-room on same floor. Apply at No. 1,170 Broadway, opposite Coleman House.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO ROOMS, VERY spacious parlor and bedroom connecting; first floor front, with new furniture and carpets; private table if desired; reasonable price.

NO. 45 BOND ST.—LARGE SECOND STORY front room, furnished, to let, with fire and gas, at $8 per week; hall room, $3; attic, with stove, $4 for two.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST, NEAR 5th av.—Two large connecting rooms, second floor, to rent, with board, to parties seeking a quiet, refined home.

A LARGE NUMBER OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHed floors and suites of rooms to let; private table or otherwise. Always apply at Agency of W. J. COLES & CO., No. 1,292 Broadway.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 412, WEST.—Elegant rooms furnished new throughout, with first-class table, at moderate prices; Twenty-third street cars and stages; elevated railway convenient.

FIFTY-FIRST ST., NO. 16.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, second and third floors, with board. Also a room suitable for a party of four. Private table if desired. Reference given and required.

NO. 136 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ELEGANT furnished rooms, with private table; first class in every appointment. References exchanged.

NOS. 76 AND 78 MADISON AV.,

Corner of 28th st.; rooms to rent, with board, on second floor.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR, alcove, and two hall rooms, third floor, together or separate, with board, to adults; references.

TO LET—TWO ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, THREE on third, for light house keeping; near two lines of cars; rent reasonable. Apply at No. 128 West 42d st.

PANIC PRICES.

Splendid rooms and first-class table for young men; $8, $9, and $10 weekly, at No. 250 West 24th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR suite to let, with private table, at moderate prices; large handsome room on fourth floor; references.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH GOOD BOARD, can be had by applying at No. 227 East 11th st.; but few boarders taken; references required.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 123.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms with board; also table board; terms moderate.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board, separately or together; references required; private family. No. 32 West 19th st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SPACIOUS SECOND floor, en suite or separately, with private table or board; also family and single rooms on third floor.

ROOMS TO LET TO A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, with private table if desired. Address M. W., Box No. 19 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 385 5TH AV.
APARTMENTS, WITH PRIVATE TABLE.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,

Corner 38th st., a suite of four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, water, and bath.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A NEWLY FURNISHed fourth story front room, with board; references required.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST.

Rooms to let, with board.

NO. 49 WEST 16TH ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with board; references required.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS AND nurse, suitable accommodations in a strictly private American family, desirably located in the City, where no other persons would be received; price not to exceed $75 per week, including board, fire, and gas. Parties answering will please give full particulars as to locality and accommodations; best reference given and required. Address Box No. 4,990 City Post Office.

HOTELS.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST.—THESE houses have been leased by CHAS. LEFLER, and are now opened as a private hotel for families and gentlemen; superior accommodations.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of GEO. & SAML. BROWN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the parties will sign in settlement of the business.

GEO. L. BROWN,
SAML. D. BROWN,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of BROWN, GOLD & BROWN, to continue, at No. 26 Pine st., the banking and broking business heretofore carried on by Geo. & Saml. Brown & Co.

GEORGE L. BROWN,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
BELDEN B. BROWN.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FULLER, LORD & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent.

HORACE W. FULLER,
Executor of estate of Dudley B. Fuller.
EDWARD C. LORD,
Executor of estate of J. Couper Lord.
GEORGE FULLER,
HORACE W. FULLER,
EDWARD C. LORD,
CHARLES D. FULLER.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the business of FULLER, LORD & CO., under the same firm name.

GEORGE FULLER,
HORACE W. FULLER,
CHARLES D. FULLER.

No. 139 GREENWICH ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1873.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell

70,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,

At public auction on Wednesday, Nov. 26, at 12 o'clock, noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, FRIDAY, Nov. 21, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 1,300 packages extra-fine Dehesa and London Layer Raisins, rusty nails, new crop.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON THE AFTERNOON OF FRIDAY, NOV. 14, CERTIFICATE NO. 7,716, for 100 shares Toledo, Wabash and Western common stock, in name of E. B. Wesley, Receiver. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Transfer has been stopped and application will be made for a new certificate.

LUCIEN H. NILES, No. 8 Broad st.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 5,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 3, 1870, to A. G. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COHEN, No. 26 Broad st., basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the transfer has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PEW—DR. TYNG'S CHURCH, MADISON AV.—FOR sale or rent. Inquire by note at 296 Madison av.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. RIGOLETTO.

THIS EVENING.
THE TWENTY-FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT
AND LAST NIGHT BUT TWO (2) OF THE
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock.

First time this season. } RIGOLETTO. { First time this season.

GILDA......... Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI, in which rôle she was very successful at Her Majesty's Opera, London.
Magdalena.........Miss A. L. CARY
The Duke of Mantua.........M. VICTOR CAPOUL
RIGOLETTO......... Signor DEL PUENTE, in which rôle he achieved great success at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, and the Apollo, in Rome, Italy.
Sparafucile.........Signor SCOLARA

GRAND ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
Signor E. MUZIO.........Musical Director and Conductor.
Next SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at 1:30 P. M.,
GRAND GALA NILSSON MATINEE.
LES HUGUENOTS. NILSSON.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at 8,
Last night but one of
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
LA TRAVIATA—NILSSON—CAPOUL.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, NEW PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
LA TRAVIATA—NILSSON—CAPOUL.
SPECIAL OPERA NOTICE.

In active rehearsal, Verdi's grand spectacular opera, in four acts,

AIDA, AIDA,

which will be performed for the first time in America
WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 26, AT 8,
with superb costumes, entirely new scenery, and magnificent appointments, purchased at an outlay of
THIRTY (30) THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Seats for all the above now at Academy box-office; also Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
IN PHILADELPHIA, Penn., MONDAY, Dec. 8.

ACADEMY. LES HUGUENOTS

MATINEE.
LAST NILSSON MATINEE. (BUT ONE.)
NEXT SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 1:30 P. M.,
LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF
MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
LES HUGUENOTS.
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON as VALENTINA.
MARESI, CARY, CAMPANINI, MAUREL, DEL PUENTE, NANNETTI, &c.
Signor MUZIO, Musical Director and Conductor.

NOTICE.—Matinee Prices—Admission, $2. Reserved seats to all parts of the house, $1 extra.

Seats and admission tickets now on sale at the Academy Box Office.

Seats also at 701 (Schirmer's) and 114 Broadway.

LYCEUM THEATRE—14TH ST.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
MONDAY, NOV. 24, 1873,
JOINT APPEARANCE OF
LUCCA, MURSKA,
TAMBERLICK.
MONDAY, NOV. 24, AT 8 P. M.,
IL TROVATORE.

LEONORA.........Mlle. ILMA DI MURSKA
AZUCENA.........Mme. PAULINE LUCCA
COUNT DI LUNA.........Signor MARI
MANRICO.........Signor E. TAMBERLICK

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26,
DON GIOVANNI,
with the GREATEST CAST ever given in New-York.
FRIDAY, NOV. 28,
LAST NIGHT,
MIGNON.
SATURDAY, FAREWELL MATINEE.

Prices—Admission, $2; reserved, 50c., $1 and $2 extra, according to location; family circle, $1.

Sale of tickets commences THIS MORNING, at the box-office Lyceum Theatre, 114 and 701 Broadway.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
REV. H. M. GALLAHER
Will deliver his new lecture,
"After Clouds—Clear Weather,"
FRIDAY, EVENING, NOV. 21.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Membership ticket Y. M. C. A. admits member and lady.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MR. T. C. KING.
WILLIAM TELL and
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
MR. T. C. KING AND COMPANY.

MR. TRENOR'S RECEPTION DANSANTE, At Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., FRIDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, IS OPEN (without cards) to LADIES and GENTLEMEN of respectability.

PROF. HARTZ'S NEW SPIRIT MANIFESTATION. Dr. Colton's Laughing Gas. Cooper Institute THIS EVENING.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S HALL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
Young Ladies and Children,
REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR,
No. 21 West 32d st.

The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.

Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a *practical knowledge* of the French language.

On THURSDAY, 13th November, a *special class in English Literature*, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that a class for training KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS will commence Nov. 3, by Mrs. KRAUS, late Miss MARIA BOELTE. Also, a class for MOTHERS, and a WEEKLY CLASS, for training YOUNG LADIES for work among the poor.

Application to enter either class can be made No. 10 Gramercy Park, after 2 o'clock P. M.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

MISS STEERS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 12 East 47th-st.,
will reopen Sept. 22. School carriages will be sent for pupils without charge.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals.
729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Reopens Sept. 24.
Great pains are taken to teach boys HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. L. SEE AND MME. C. MEARS
No. 222 Madison av., New-York,
Beg to announce that their French classes in conversation and literature will commence MONDAY, Nov. 3. Hours, 12 to 1 P. M. and 3 to 4 P. M.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER BOARDing and Day School for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Miss Du Vernet is assisted by competent masters.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS WILL reopen her French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at her new residence, No. 23 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 56 South 5th av., first floor.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—FROM SIX TO TWENTY-ONE years of age, No. 117 East 36th st.
IDA M. ELIOT. ANNA C. BRACKETT.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING PUPILS, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island—Boarding School for boys.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS OBTAINED FIRST honors in Trinity College, Dublin; also his B. A. degree, would be glad to accept visiting tuitions in New-York or Brooklyn for one or two hours daily; teaches Latin, Greek, French, English in all its branches, and mathematics. Address T. O. MURPHY, No. 469 1st st., Brooklyn, E. D.

TEACHER OF HISTORY AND ENGLISH LITERATURE wanted in a young ladies' school, from 10:45 to 12:15 o'clock; must be a college graduate. Address HISTORY, Station F, stating experience and City references.

A YOUNG LADY OF SOME EXPERIENCE WHO is qualified to teach, and speaks French, wishes a position as governess. Address A. C. E., Box No. 18 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A VISITING GOVERNESS WHO ENDEAVORS to adapt instruction to individual wants, desires one more pupil; refers to present patrons. Address F., No. 129 East 23d st.

A FRENCH LADY HAVING DIPLOMAS, COMpetent to teach English branches, music, and drawing, wishes a few more pupils. Address M. A., care of F. W. Christern, No. 77 University place.

FRENCH LANGUAGE TAUGHT BY A FRENCH gentleman at his own or pupil's residence. Address French Professor, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 10:40.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

Brilliant success.	W. S. Gilbert's charming drama,	Superb scenery.
Storms of Applause.	THE WICKED WORLD.	Artistic effects.
Delighted Audiences	Characters by Miss Clara Morris, Miss Kate Claxton, Miss Maude Granger, Miss Meta Bartlett, Miss Kate Holland, Miss Emily Lewis, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. McKee Rankin, Mr. Stuart Robson.	Exquisite emotional acting.
Great the WICKED WORLD.		In the WICKED WORLD.

On MONDAY, Dec. 1, will be produced a new emotional comedy in four acts and six tableaus, entitled,

ASTRAY,
by
DION BOUCICAULT,

written expressly for this theatre, in which Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Claxton, Miss Mestayer, Miss Weathersby, Mrs. Wilkins, and Messrs. Thorne, Rankin, Burroughs, Montgomery, and Stuart Robson, will appear.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
ON THANKSGIVING DAY
will be given a
GRAND MATINEE
of the
WICKED WORLD.
SECURE your seats AT ONCE.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 8.
FIRST GRAND CONCERT.

Overture—"Consecration of the House," op. 124.........Beethoven
Aria—"Give me Back," Matthew Passion.........Bach
with violin obligato by Mr. Listemann.
Mr. MYRON W. WHITNEY.
Symphony in C.........Schubert
Scherzo—La Reine Mab, on la Fée des Songes.........Berlioz
Concerto for Violoncello.........Molique
Mr. LOUIS LUEBECK.
His first appearance in America.
Arietta—"In questa tomba oscura".........Beethoven
Mr. MYRON W. WHITNEY.
Symphonic Introduction to the Drama Sigurd Slembe.........Svendsen

Admission tickets.........$1 50 and $1
Reserved seats.........50 cents extra

The sale of tickets for the first concert will commence THIS MORNING, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the box-office of Steinway Hall.

SEASON TICKETS, $6 EACH,

to the series of six concerts, including reserved seats, can be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall, and at all the principal music and piano stores.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Begins at 8. Admission 50c.
Reserved seats, 50c. and $1 extra. Family circle, 40c.

SECOND and LAST WEEK but one and overwhelming triumph of the distinguished tragic artiste.
MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ,
and successful production under the personal supervision of
MR. WILKIE COLLINS
of his own dramatic version
of
THE NEW MAGDALEN.

NEW SCENERY! NEW COSTUMES! GREAT CAST!

The audience, electrified by the passion and force of the actress, found a vent for their excited feelings in stormy and tumultuous applause.—*New-York Times*.

MATINEE TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) at 1:30 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.
No. 624 Broadway, No. 624.
LAST NIGHTS, LAST MATINEES,
of the eminent natural actor,
ROBERT McWADE,
in his grand specialty,
RIP VAN WINKLE.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24,
the world's favorite artist,
EDWIN ADAMS.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

DR. MOORE'S ART ENTERTAINMENT, at the M. E. Church, Lexington av., corner 52d st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock.

PROF. HARTZ'S NEW SPIRIT MANIFESTATION. Dr. Colton's Laughing Gas. Cooper Institute THIS EVENING.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION.—FREE LECTURES FOR THE people in the great hall at 8 P. M., SATURDAY, Nov. 22. The lecture will be delivered by Alex. Winchell, LL. D., Chancellor of Syracuse University, on "World Making," showing the first stages of the earth's history and the birth of the planets and satellites. Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union and at the book stores of Brentano and D. Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray st.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—PETER B. LYNT, JR., AND Laura J. Lynt, his wife; Ann Eliza King, John P. King, Cornelia Frances Odell, and Isaac W. Odell, against REBECCA LYNT, David Guion, Jane Wood, Henry B. E. Wood, Letitia A. Garrison and William Garrison, Catherine Purdy and Cornelius L. Purdy, Elizabeth Lyn and Morris E. Lyn, Abraham Odell and Hester Odell, Peter Odell and Letitia A. Odell, William Odell and Charity Odell, Benjamin Odell and Martha Odell, Julia Odell, Ann Maria Smith and Abel Smith, Mary Odell, Susan Pulver and John Pulver, Odell D. Lynt, Ellen J. Lynt, Cornelia Ann Gourlay and Alexander Gourlay, Terah Miller, Harriet Miller, Catherine Miller, Frances Miller, Charles Miller, Edward Miller, Thomas Losee, and Isaac Breese, executors of the last will and testament of Peter B. Lynt, deceased, Ann Maria Lynt, Mary Lynt, and Hannah Lynt.—Summons.—For Relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 240 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1873.

JOHN HENRY HULL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 240 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint herein was duly filed in said office Oct. 16, 1873. o17-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOHN L. ROGERS, plaintiff, against ROBERT CENTER, individually; Robert Center, as Executor and Trustee of and under the last will and testament of Henry Center, late of the City of New-York, deceased; Margaret M. Center; Edward C. Center; Henry L. Center; Virginia W. Justh; Robert Center, Henry [illegible] Schenck and Charles Crary, as Trustees of Virginia W. Justh; Emil Justh; Edward C. Justh; Nina Justh; Edith Justh; Elizabeth Mary Center; Martha Center; The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the last will and testament of Edward C. Center, late of West Farms, deceased; and Robert Center, as Administrator with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of said Edward C. Center, deceased, defendants. To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 58 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 1, 1873.

EDGAR LOGAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 58 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of October, 1873.

n21-1aw6wF EDGAR LOGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, against JAMES IRWIN and AMANDA M. IRWIN, his wife; Henry Day, Sylvester Tuttle, [illegible] B. Tuttle, and Augustus F. Day, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 68 William street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 26th September, 1873.

HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The amended complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in his office in the Court-house, City of Brooklyn, on the 27th day of September, 1873. HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

o24-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—COMBINED POWER COMPANY, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. LEWIS, ARTHUR B. LEE and JOHN LEYS, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house, City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 44 Court street, City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventy dollars, with interest from the 9th day of December, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. 29, 1873.

DALY & BROWER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 24th day of September, 1873.

DALY & BROWER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

o24-1aw6wF*

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST.,
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Twice a week—Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week—Saturday mornings and Friday evenings. Gentlemen on Monday and Thursday evenings.

Send for a circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir square, pupils can at their own convenience, and receive individual instruction in waltzing, &c. See circulars. Reception dansante FRIDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 8.

MILLINERY.

VELVET BONNETS, $15, REDUCED FROM $25; Mink Furs, $20 set, worth $40; Children's Hats, Velvet Bonnets, $25, worth $40. Positive bargains.

BINNS' Millinery, No. 779 Broadway.

Don't make mistake

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

Fourth week of
Mr. LESTER WALLACK
in the series of
OLD AND NEW COMEDIES.
Last three representations of
OURS,
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1873,
Production of Foote's famous comedy of
THE LIAR.
Also of Tom Taylor's Comedietta,
TO OBLIGE BENSON.

Characters by Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, W. J. FERGUSON, J. W. CARROLL, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, (her first appearance here,) Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE.

In rehearsal, Robertson's delightful comedy of
HOME!
The present series will also include an
ENTIRELY NEW FIVE-ACT COMEDY
by
DION BOUCICAULT, Esq.,
written expressly for this Theatre, and now in active preparation for an early production.

A WORLD OF SPLENDORS.
THE
BLACK CROOK
AT NIBLO'S GARDEN,
EVERY EVENING AT 7:45.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. JOHN E. OWENS.
TRANSCENDENT SUCCESS OF
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.

EVENING AT 8. The eminent comedian Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, and his own DRAMATIC COMBINATION in the comedy of VICTIMS, and the OWENS' specialty of SOLON SHINGLE.	AFTERNOON AT 2. The charming actress Miss LOUISE HAWTHORNE in Knowle's favorite play of the HUNCHBACK, supported by the entire WOOD'S MUSEUM COMPANY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.

LAST WEEK but ONE of the engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
BRUTUS,
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.....as.....DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. BEGINS AT 8.

SPECIE PRICES { Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Family circle, 40 cents.

LAST WEEK and LAST MATINEE of
FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

Next MONDAY, G. L. FOX'S new grand spectacular pantomime HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD.

STEINWAY HALL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 21,
SECOND CONCERT OF THE HAMPTON SINGERS.
THE SLAVE SONGS OF THE SOUTH,
Sung by the Students of
HAMPTON INSTITUTE,
Who are nearly all EX-SLAVES.

Reserved seats, 75 cents; for sale at the hall, Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and American Mission Association Rooms, No. 56 Reade st.

PROF. HARTZ AND DR. COLTON.

Prof. HARTZ, with a new programme, and for the first time, his NEW SPIRITUAL (?) MANIFESTATION, far surpassing all done by the DAVENPORT BROTHERS. Conclude by Dr. COLTON and the LAUGHING GAS. COOPER INSTITUTE, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings, Nov. 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21. Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

BLIND TOM—STEINWAY HALL—THREE CONcerts next week. TUESDAY, Nov. 25; FRIDAY, 28th, at 8 P. M. Matinée SATURDAY, 29th, at 1:30 P. M. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Tickets at the hall, and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

PROF. HARTZ'S NEW SPIRIT MANIFESTATION. Dr. Colton's Laughing Gas. Cooper Institute THIS EVENING.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,207 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8—Parlor for ladies—Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

MUSICAL.

Chickering
PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms, No. 11 East 14th st.

200 PIANOS and ORGANS [illegible] will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this Financial Crisis, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Great inducements to the Trade.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND SEVERAL other fine upright, square, and grand pianos and organs very low for cash, on installments, or for rent; also organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent to be applied on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

A $150 MAGNIFICENT 7 1-3-OCTAVE upright rosewood overstrung iron-frame (Goldsmith) pianoforte, stool, &c. Latest improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS OF SECOND-hand pianos, at extremely low prices, of our own manufacture, fully warranted, $70 and upward; some handsomely-carved serpentines, good as new, at $350, at FISCHER'S, No. 425 West 28th st., near 9th av.

SEVERAL FINE SECOND-HAND CHURCH organs for sale very cheap. Can be seen at HILBORNE L. ROOSEVELT'S Organ Factory, No. 40 West 18th st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. VAN RENSSELAER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of [illegible] & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of July, 1873.

ALBON P. MAN,
JOHN ERVING,
WILLIAM J. HOPPIN, } Executors.

au1-1aw6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW CARRIGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Develin, Miller & Trall, No. 113 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1873.

THOMAS H. O'CONNOR,
Executor, &c., of Andrew Carrigan, deceased.

je13-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PRIESTLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of William Bruerton, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of November, 1873.

DEBORAH PRIESTLEY,
Executrix, &c.

n14-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Henry A. Moore, County Judge of Kings County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. LACKEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 261 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of November, 1873.

ABRAHAM HILL,
Assignee.

n14-1aw6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS BONARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 100 East Twenty-second-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of June, 1873.

HENRY BERGH, Executor.

au1-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAVE RACLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, No. 92 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of October, 1873.

ELISE RACLE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. RENNETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. [illegible] East 93d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, [illegible] day of October, 1873.

[illegible] CATHARINE E. RENNETT, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY H. WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of [illegible] & Choate, No. 32 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of June, 1873.

CHARLES E. BUTLER,
je6-1aw6mF CHARLES H. WARD, } Executors.

AID FOR THE POOR.

THE CHARITABLE SOCIETIES ORGANIZING.

THE WORKERS AMONG THE NEEDY IN CONSULTATION—ADDRESSES BY DORMAN B. EATON AND OTHERS.

A conference of various religious and charitable societies working among the poor of this City was held yesterday, at the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of considering the best means of distributing charity judiciously, and of preventing imposition on the givers, during the present Winter. The evils of injudicious charity being so little known, and bold vagrants having so often taken from the real deserving poor the aid which would otherwise have been given to them by the charitable, has led those who have long been acquainted with the evils of the system to call a meeting of the persons who have been engaged in the disposal of such funds during other trying seasons. Among the benevolent societies represented were the Howard Mission, Five Points Missions, the Children's Aid Society, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the City Mission, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, the Commissioners of Emigration, the foreign national benevolent societies, and several other religious and church associations.

The meeting having been called to order, Jackson S. Schultz, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. Lewis Jackson chosen Secretary. The Secretary, at the request of the Chairman, said that some gentlemen connected with one of the religious and benevolent societies had thought it advisable to invite a conference of representatives of several of the charitable associations, and of others interested in the same, to consider whether or not any concerted action would be desirable in view of the exigencies of the season. Those who desired this conference understood the difficulties surrounding alms-giving, and appreciated the labors of the wise and good men who had given their best thoughts and most earnest efforts to charitable operations among the poor. There was no intent to criticise the present mode of operation or to propose changes. If a common understanding only could be reached among the societies in the field some good would be accomplished. There had been no caucusing or consultation for the present meeting, no resolutions prepared or plans arranged; it was purely a conference for the amelioration of the condition of the poor so as fully to meet the demands of the alms-giving public. The principal objects were to devise a bureau of charities for the purpose of giving directions to applicants for help, to inform the charitable public of the needs for the occasion, and to detect and expose imposition and fraud. It was for the conference to consider the necessity of such a bureau and how it could be established. There was no platform to lay before the meeting, nor even suggestions for a plan.

Morris K. Jesup said the difficulties of the Winter were well known. During every Winter there was always to be found a number of beggars, and the charitably disposed were always liable to imposition. It was necessary to concentrate, as it were, all the organizations of this City for a common object—the relief of actual distress. It was understood that the City had placed in the hands of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction the unoccupied buildings as lodging-houses. But what was most needed were statistics of the actual amount of destitution in the City, how many were out of employment, and the condition of their families. When these figures could be arrived at, he had no doubt there was power enough in the present organizations to relieve the distress without organizing any new ones.

Rev. R. Wetmore thought there was already machinery enough to accomplish the desired object provided there was some concentrated action. If proper agents and detectives were employed to investigate the applications of those needing aid, it would add to the efficiency of the work. The question to be considered was how the deserving poor could be reached, their wants ascertained, and the proper way to supply them.

R. M. Hartley, of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, said he would rejoice if a proper efficiency could be given to the work of charity. The association he represented had a corps of 400 visitors, who both investigated and relieved. Ten or fifteen families were under each visitor's care, and they were always within a few minutes' walk of the visitor's residence. He believed the association could expand itself so as to meet the wants of the time. The association did not interfere with the City charities or those of other societies, but was rather a supplement thereto, taking cases for the relief of which there was no special provision. He recommended that people should give no relief to beggars at their doors, as he considered that the greatest evil of the City. Every case of distress should be investigated. The plan adopted was that every member should be furnished with tickets and a book containing the names of the visitors. An applicant for relief received one of these tickets, on which was written the name of the visitor in the district where the distressed person resided, and the visitor would of course investigate the case. If worthy, he would give orders for groceries, coal, and even clothing, contracts having been made for this purpose in all parts of the City.

Mr. Waller, of the St. George's Society, said that a large number of respectable men daily apply at the offices of the society for the means of getting a lodging. He would inquire if any plan could be adopted whereby such persons could obtain a lodging with supper and breakfast. The society would willingly pay fifty cents for such relief. Many strangers in the City had no home, and consequently could not be relieved there.

Rev. G. J. Mingins, of the City Mission, said the idea of the meeting was not to explain the benefits of any particular society, but to devise something to meet the peculiar condition of the present time. It was well known to those who had such work under their care that the unworthy poor got all the relief, while the worthy poor obtained almost nothing. So far, there had been no means of checking persons from getting relief from different societies at the same time. If a general board could be established, at which all applicants for relief would have to go, it would prevent imposters getting aid and living in good style from the charities of several national and other societies. As it was, the man with the most "cheek" and the strongest limbs would be sure to gain the greatest relief, very often undeservedly.

J. W. Munroe, of the St. Andrew's Society, said there were many respectable non-residents who were not reached—men who had come from the "old country" in search of work, and had failed to get it. These had no home but the street, and nothing to get a home when their money had become exhausted. If a temporary home for a night or a week could be established, it would be a blessing. The speaker had seen cases of the sons of clergymen begging a lodging at a Police station. They were respectable and educated, but what was that worth without employment or money? Their respectability was an evil under such circumstances, as they felt their needs the more cruelly.

Rev. Dr. Adams wanted some plan adopted whereby charity could be dispensed without feeding a class of lazy, intemperate vagrants.

Mr. Hartley thought the Commissioners of Emigration should take charge of all unemployed and distressed new-comers, as they receive a poll-tax for that purpose.

The Chairman thought that only disabled persons came under that relief, and not healthy ones.

Mr. Hopping, of the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, said the society supplied lodgings, meals, and employment, as far as their means allowed, at a small cost, to worthy persons, but had as little to do with the vagrant class as possible.

Rev. Mr. Woodruff, of the New-York Episcopal missions, said something should be done to prevent beggars going from church to church in search of relief. With regard to the St. Barnabas House, the donors gave tickets to distressed persons. If a man presented a ticket, he received a dinner; if a woman, she was taken into the house, and, in time, supplied with employment or sent to her friends. He had found cases where persons were receiving relief from four different churches, and were thus living upon a fine income. The great question was how this could be stopped.

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton asked how far the use of the public buildings of the City would relieve the distress.

William Laimbeer, of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, said the department had felt the want of room in the buildings under their charge, all the buildings being overcrowded. The difficulties arising from "strikes" and want of employment had increased the trouble. The Commissioners had applied to the Mayor and Controller under the emergency. The Controller had given the use of the unoccupied City buildings, so as to supply shelter. The next question was how to set these buildings in the best working order. The Commissioners had comparatively nothing to expend for the dire necessity, and had only been able to put the buildings partly in order. They had visited the Police stations, and had seen the class who applied for lodgings. The plan was to fit up the market foot of Sixteenth street with such conveniences as would enable a man to have a bed and breakfast, and the next morning leave in a condition that he could seek for work. Five hundred persons could be so supplied. The buildings in the lower part of the City should be placed under the charge of the nearest Police Captain, who could conduct it at less expense, and by their knowledge prevent vagrants from keeping out the truly respectable poor.

Myer Stern, of the same Commission, said he differed from his colleague in the idea of Police supervision. He had no desire to continue or encourage pauperism, nor relieve the vagrant. But at the present time there were a large number of people who, through no fault of their own, had been thrown out of employment. Lodgings had been sought at the Police stations this Winter by a class who had never sought them before. Even clerks had applied at the department for relief, and women, who had [illegible] supported themselves, [illegible]. It was not this class who usually [illegible] Police stations. The crisis had thrown these poor [illegible] out of employment. He proposed to relieve them so that they might retain their self-respect. Four buildings had been turned over to the Commissioners, viz.: The old Police stations at No. 49 Leonard street and in Eighty-sixth street, near Fourth avenue; the public school in Thompson street, and the market foot of Sixteenth street. It would involve an expenditure to fit these up. He did not propose that the respectable poor should lie huddled together on the floor in a promiscuous manner, but that each should have a bed and bedstead. No man should leave in the morning without performing his ablutions, combing his hair, shaving, and blacking his boots. This would not cost much, and the man would be in a better condition to look for work. If systematically done it would prevent imposition and relieve the modest poor. The applicants for lodgings should be in the building between 5 and 8 o'clock P. M., for after that hour they would not be fit subjects for relief. Probably they would also get a supper. They would have to rise early in the morning to perform their ablutions, get their breakfast, and be ready to go out in search of work by 9 o'clock. They, perhaps, could obtain work for half a day, and would not feel degraded, for they would not have been compelled to lodge with vagrants. Something must be done for policy's sake to aid these people if the people did not wish their poor to rush into crime. To make the buildings effective, fuel, stoves, bedsteads, and straw beds would be required, and he would recommend all to join and make this a grand institution where the worthy could be relieved and the unworthy kept out.

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton said he agreed with some of the speakers and dissented from others. He could not agree with any plan that would make public charity supersede private effort. Public charity should only be the result of necessity. It is mixed up too much with politics, and could be used to make voters. This is an evil. If private charities could drive out the Department of Charities and Correction it would be a great triumph; but if the public charities drive out the private, it would be a serious evil. The Department of Charities should do nothing until the private charities had done all that was possible. To induce tenants to leave private buildings for public ones would deprive householders of their means of support, and they too would have to follow. The public buildings would be filled and the private ones emptied. It would be better to relieve by giving rent, clothing, and fuel rather than to destroy homes. The proposed plan was all wrong. If such an institution was formed, it should be done in secret, otherwise Northern New-York and all New-England paupers would come into this City, where they could be fed and get their boots blacked for nothing in a public market. The meeting must do something practical, and organize some system to relieve the poor at their homes. The Legislature intended to take the matter of State relief into their own hands next session.

Myer Stern said the wants of the poor would have to be supplied before the Legislature met. He wished all the alms-houses could be abolished, but people were now begging who never begged before, and those the private charities did not reach. Starving people could not wait for the Legislature, and as the poor were here they must be assisted.

L. M. Pease, of the Howard Mission, said he agreed with all the speakers, and it was only necessary to gather up the ideas into some practical shape, to keep the three distinct classes of poor still distinct. The poor will suffer, but they will not starve. Next Spring they would come out of the trial, but with the moral character acquired during the Winter. Supplement the effort of the poor to aid themselves; but while assisting those with homes, something must be done for those without them. Advise all to labor even if only for their board, and when any from New-England or elsewhere applied for relief, tell them to go back and work for their board at least, if nothing more is to be had.

Rev. Dr. John Hall said he believed charity should follow and not precede want. What Governments do in this way is generally more expensive and less effective than private enterprise. The proposed action of the Commissioners was too much like the English Poor law, without its superintendence. The very plan proposed would precipitate distress on the city. There are more than 200 benevolent societies in this City—every trade society being one. The trouble is, they are so multiplied that inducements are not offered for working people to provide for the Winter. The tendency of the proposed movement is to weaken the family tie and the desire to provide for the future. The policy is fitted rather to degrade than to elevate. Those who thus wish to provide for working people are not their friends, for they prevent men from looking out for the future. The data of the distress in the City is not present at the meeting, therefore no calculations could be made upon it. He did not believe in aiding those who voluntarily threw themselves out of employment, and then asked the City to support them. What was wanted was a brain or head to regulate all charitable societies—a head who could point out who should receive help and who should not. There have been families who have earned more than their employers, and yet have been so improvident as now to be compelled to fall on the public funds. Some general committee should be formed who could distribute the worthy poor among the different societies, and prevent, by a concerted action the imposition so constantly practiced.

Rev. Dr. Adams said the relief movements of 1857 brought hordes of people to this City. He would deplore any measure that would bring any large amount of paupers to this City. The matter was, however, urgent now, and the actual want should be ascertained and relieved.

Mr. D. B. Eaton offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of seven, of which Jackson S. Schultz shall be Chairman, and of which the Chairman of this meeting shall name the other members, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the present amount of actual want, and to devise and present to a subsequent meeting, to be called by said committee, a plan for the relief of the poor during the coming Winter, which plan shall, while preventing fraud upon public benevolence and avoiding invitations to become paupers, insure a wise and adequate protection for the suffering poor.

The committee was appointed as follows: Jackson S. Schultz, Chairman; Rev. John Hall, Messrs. D. B. Eaton, Howard Potter, Chas. L. Brace, Wm. Laimbeer, and Henry A. Hurlbut.

Dr. Elisha Harris, with a few preliminary remarks, offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the above committee:

Whereas, The suspension of trade industries, and many branches of common labor, partially or totally, throughout the country tend to induce the gravitation of great numbers of the unemployed classes to this City in the vain hope of finding employment, or, at least, to find food and shelter.

Resolved, That the tendency of the worthy unemployed classes, as well as vagrant and unworthy persons, to seek shelter and subsistence in this city during the present crisis is pernicious alike to such needy persons and to the interests of society at large.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that persons out of employment, and in want, and in regions beyond this city, should not come here for subsistence, but should rather be persuaded to seek a home and employment in the smaller communities; and that public-spirited citizens and friends of humanity, in all sections of the country, will greatly promote the welfare of such needy persons, and the general interest of society, by inducing them to avoid coming to this City.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Chair, consisting of one member from each charitable association and public department represented at this meeting, who, together with the Chairman of the meeting, shall prepare a plain statement of facts and advice to encourage and aid them in the present exigency, and which may be adapted to the uses of the associations and persons that bestow charity and counsel to the needy.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The Charity Committee of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society has appealed to the Jewish community on behalf of the poorer classes of Hebrews under the present depression of trade, and the unfavorable prospect of employment during the next two months. The special claims of this class upon the benevolence of their more favored kinsmen are strongly urged, and the society express the hope that such efforts will be made as will admit of relief being extended not only to the really destitute, but to those industrious laborers and artisans who are not accustomed to seek such aid. It is proposed that a subscription be made in the houses of worship on the 27th inst., on the occasion of the National Thanksgiving. Contributions of money, clothing, &c., will be also received by the Chairman of the Charity Committee, at No. 6 Walker street.

A SOUP-KITCHEN FOR THE TENTH WARD.

In the Tenth Ward a committee of German citizens has been formed for the purpose of establishing a soup-house for the free dispensation of food and soup to the destitute and unemployed poor in that district during the Winter.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

VOTE OF THE SEVENTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—THE STATE COMPLETE EXCEPT KINGS.

We have at last the official vote of Franklin County, thus completeing the returns for the Seventeenth Senatorial District, which stand as follows:

	Dickinson.	Swinburne.
Franklin County	2429	1356
St. Lawrence County	5661	2108
Total	8090	3464

Majority for Wells S. Dickinson, Republican, 4,626. For Assemblyman, Franklin County gives John P. Badger 2,430; Baker Stevens, 1,356; majority for John P. Badger, 1,074. For State officers we now have the State complete, with the exception of Kings County. The totals for Secretary of State, Controller, and Inspector of State Prisons, are as follows: Thayer, 302,531; Willers, 307,719; Hopkins, 310,927; Nichols, 301,944; Platt, 309,398; Millspaugh, 302,304. Willers' majority, 5,188; Hopkin's majority, 8,983; Platt's majority, 7,094. Kings County will add about 3,400 to Willers' majority, and lessen those of Hopkins and Platt about 2,400 each.

EPISCOPAL HOME FOR OLD MEN.

The first anniversary of the Episcopal Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, was held yesterday at the Home, No. 487 Hudson street. Bishop Potter presided, and the report of the Home for the past year was read by Dr. Tuttle, of St. Luke's Church. Addresses were made by Bishop Potter, Rev. Drs. Ogilby, of St. John's, Kirkus, of Grace Church, [illegible], of the Church Journal, and others. The old board of officers was re-elected, as follows: [illegible] Rev. [illegible], D. D., President; [illegible] Vice President; Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, D. D., Treasurer; Theo. F. Cummings, Secretary; William A. Duncan, and eighteen Trustees.

SHARKEY'S FLIGHT.

A REWARD OF $2,000 OFFERED FOR HIS BODY.

HIS PRISON LIFE—THE MODE OF HIS ESCAPE—ANOTHER PRISONER IDENTIFIES MAGGIE JOURDAN.

The full details of Sharkey's escape have not been arrived at, but some important points have been definitely settled. It is now established beyond any reasonable doubt that the escape was planned and to a great extent carried to a successful termination by Maggie Jourdan, Sharkey's faithful friend. As she now occupies a prominent position in the case, and will, in all probability be sent to State Prison for her share in the transaction, it may not be out of place to give a brief résumé of her career and appearance. She is now about twenty-three years old, a native of this City, and originally a resident of the Tenth Ward. From her girlhood she favored the society of men of Sharkey's character, and with her elder sister, Josephine, became noted as the constant companion of men of the same class as the man whom she has probably saved from the gallows by her ingenuity and daring. Frequently while in conversation with Sharkey, she said that if he died for his crime she would not live after him, and even not later than Sharkey's conviction, said to him, "Willie, I can never let you suffer." She kept her promise faithfully. Her diamonds and dresses—even her gold watch—were sold by her and the proceeds given to Sharkey, to be used in his defense. Day after day she came to the prison, and sat at the cell door with her lover until the last moment allowed by the prison rules, and, while ill at home, sent to him baskets of fruit and flowers and books and cigars, to make his prison life more pleasant. Her conduct in the prison during this time was most exemplary, and was favorably commented on by the officials. She never visited any other prisoner, and was always quiet in her demeanor. Sharkey's ruffianism was, to a great extent, quelled by her presence, and while sober he behaved very well. He had his bad points. He got drunk while in the condemned cell, struck Keeper Kennedy, and insulted Warden Johnson, whereupon he was put under double lock and key. Some two weeks ago the inside door of his cell was left open, so that he could converse with Maggie Jourdan.

By many it is contended that the arrest of Maggie Jourdan by Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, on Wednesday night, was a fatal error, and exhibited a lack of judgment. It is contended, and not without a show of reason, that if she were not arrested, but simply watched, she would have guided the officers of the law to Sharkey's hiding-place. On the other hand, if she had succeeded in eluding the officers, and fled the City, a great responsibility would have fallen on the authorities. It is understood that Capt. Kennedy made the arrest at the solicitation of Warden Johnson, of the City Prison. She was apprehended at her mother's residence, No. 167 Ninth avenue. She was in good spirits, and showing Capt. Kennedy an evening paper containing the announcement of Sharkey's escape, said: "I know you are going to take me away. Well, I don't care." Yesterday a TIMES reporter saw her. She said: "I don't want to say anything; I'd tell you if I did. But I'm the happiest little woman in the world; don't you think so?" She then said: "I am sure I cannot be punished, and my lawyer says so too." She and Mrs. Allen, her confederate, are in charge of Miss Foster, of the Female Prison. Mrs. Allen loudly protests against her imprisonment, saying that she either lost her ticket of admission or had it stolen from her.

Warden Johnson, on arriving at the Tombs yesterday morning, brought Maggie Jourdan and Mrs. Allen before Justice Bixby. The Warden stated that he had every reason to believe that both the prisoners aided and abetted Sharkey in his escape. Justice Bixby committed them for examination. Their counsel, A. H. Hummell, will sue out a writ of habeas corpus before the Supreme Court to-day, and move for their discharge, on the ground that the evidence against them is insufficient to sustain any complaint upon.

Commissioners Laimbeer, Bowen, and Stern, of the Commission of Charities and Correction, with District Attorney Phelps, then began an investigation into the circumstances attending the escape. Warden Johnson submitted a lengthy report in reference to the matter, which was approved of.

The first witness examined was August Kessler, a boy confined in Cell No. 52, directly opposite the cell from which Sharkey escaped. This boy has only been in the prison since Saturday last, and, therefore, has not had time to form an intimate acquaintance with any of the keepers. He said that he was looking through his cell-door, and saw Maggie Jourdan at Sharkey's cell. Mrs. Allen came up and remained talking with Sharkey and Maggie for a few minutes. She then went up on the third tier. Maggie then opened Sharkey's door with a key, and Kessler saw her pass in a red admission ticket, and say "All right." Kessler then saw Sharkey, attired in a full suit of woman's clothes, step out on the corridor and walk toward the gate on the stairs. Kessler suspected it was Sharkey, and called "Keeper! keeper!" as loud as he could. Keeper Lawrence Phillips, who was at the gate at the stairs, did not seem to pay any attention to him. He then saw Sharkey show Phillips the ticket, and pass down stairs, Phillips opening the gate.

Warden Johnson was then examined, and said that Maggie Jourdan remained on the second tier some moments after Sharkey left the prison. Mrs. Allen remained in the prison a half-hour after Sharkey escaped. When she came down to the gate from the next tier she told Phillips that she had no ticket. On entering she exhibited the ticket to Phillips. He ought to have remembered that fact and sounded the alarm bell, instead of doing which he passed her out into the prison yard. When Sharkey reached the outer gate, Keeper Falconer requested him to raise his veil. Sharkey, attired in woman's clothes, did so. Falconer did not recognize him, and passed him out. Something in Sharkey's walk, however, attracted Falconer's attention, and turning to another keeper, named Finnan, he said, "That woman walks like a man; just step out and see." Finnan did so, Officer Gaughan, of the Sixth Precinct, being at the gate, and came back, saying, "Oh, I guess she's only a little flighty, or has the jim-jams." Falconer answered, "Well, it's no business of mine; the men on the tier are responsible if there is anything wrong."

Officer Gaughan, of the Sixth Precinct, gave corroborative testimony.

The Commissioners laid these facts before Judge Bixby, who committed Keeper Lawrence Phillips on a charge of aiding Sharkey to escape. Phillips, up to the present, has been regarded as a good officer and an honest man. The Commissioners yesterday refused to furnish any information to the press, refusing to admit reporters to the room where the investigation was being conducted. The proceedings in the Police Court were carried on in the same manner. To-day it is understood the investigation will be resumed in the same way, the proceedings being carefully suppressed from the press.

In reference to the keepers, it was observed yesterday by a well-known criminal lawyer, who defied contradiction on the subject, that the prison would never be safe until the Warden was vested with the power of appointing his own keepers, and then held responsible for their conduct. At present the keepers, half of whom are wholly unfit for their positions, come to the Warden perfectly unknown and equally independent. Half of them cannot write their own names in a decent fashion, some of them have defective eyesight, and some again have no idea whatever of the English language, in addition to having no brains. "The wonder is not that Sharkey escaped," said the lawyer, "but that every one similarly situated have not escaped in a similar manner."

Up to the present no trace whatever of Sharkey has been discovered by the Police, who, as usual, are confident that his apprehension will speedily be accomplished. Superintendent Matsell's knowledge of the affair seems to be confined to the dual opinion that Sharkey may have left the City or he may not.

Mr. William J. Laimbeer, President of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, has offered a reward of $2,000 for Sharkey's body dead or alive, or for any information that would lead to his arrest.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. Horace H. Day read a paper before the polytechnic branch of the American Institute, last evening, on "Cheap Transportation." He said it must be conceded that transportation in all its various forms and phases is, next to agriculture, the largest interest, employing more capital than any other. The time has come, he said, when the canals and railroads shall be subject to Government control, and so operated that all may equally share the benefit without special advantage to any class. The conviction is fast taking hold of the public mind that capital invested in these public highways should not be permitted to make profit at all, but to be allowed only such return as can be found in the average annual increase of the wealth of the people in all other pursuits. The time will come, he said, when the establishment of something like this system will be found absolutely necessary to perpetuate the Federal Union. Nothing was required so much as great water-ways for the passage of merchandise. Let the East, he said, come up to the just demands of the West, and unite in legislation to provide for the immediate opening of navigation from the upper lakes for vessels of 1,200 tons carrying capacity, past Niagara Falls, St. Lawrence, Champlain, and the Hudson River, to the sea. Another route to be established for flat vessels propelled by steam, and suitable to navigate the Western rivers, of not less than 600 tons, and to pass through a canal from the Ohio to the James River, in Virginia. This route would be open more than ten months of the year; and a third route to be the improvement of the Mississippi River, and perhaps still another route through portions of Georgia. All these great works should be built and controlled by the General Government, and limited to such rates of toll as will not exceed 3.65 per cent. upon their actual cost, and the necessary current expenses of operating and keeping them in repair. The Government should extend railroads east and west, north and south, as will from time to time meet the increasing demands of commerce, [illegible] 3.65 [illegible] convertible United States bonds [illegible].

redeemable on call through the issue of certificates of value corresponding in denomination with our present legal-tender currency. The speaker next referred to the currency question, and condemned strongly a return to specie currency. The credit system is an evil, he said, that should be done away with. It opens a door for the usurer and speculator, and demoralizes business. The paper was severely criticized by several members of the Institute, after which the meeting adjourned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association will be held at the New-York Hotel this evening at 8 o'clock.

The Hampton students gave a concert last evening at Steinway Hall, for the benefit of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Virginia.

Controller Green yesterday paid the roll of the laborers on the big pipes, which was received at the Department of Finance on Wednesday. It amounted to $12,300.

In the case of Adeline A. Douglass against George W. Douglass, recently tried before Judge Van Brunt, and reported in THE TIMES, Judge Fancher has ordered an allowance to the wife of $1,000 per year.

Dr. R. S. Rosenthal was yesterday appointed interpreter to the Court of General Sessions, Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Grand Jury room, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Count Louis Kazinsky.

Delinquent tax-payers are notified by the Receiver of Taxes, in our advertising columns, that additions will be made on all unpaid taxes of one per cent. on the 1st and two per cent., on the 15th December next.

Chief Engineer W. H. Shock, United States Navy, who has been in Europe for the past six months on special duty connected with the Navy Department, left Liverpool for New-York in the steamer Scotia on the 15th inst.

The meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, which was to have been held yesterday afternoon for the further consideration of Mr. A. A. Low's paper in relation to the financial crisis, has been postponed until the 28th instant.

The seventh annual entertainment of Greenwich Lodge No. 40 will take place in Bleecker Building on the evening of Thanksgiving Day, 27th inst. Prof. C. B. Waterbury and the Idlewild Glee Club have been secured for the occasion.

John Foley's application for an injunction against the Controller, to restrain the present mode of payments of the public moneys, the particulars of which have already appeared in THE TIMES, was yesterday again adjourned. The hearing of argument is set down for this morning.

The 218th regular lecture before the Liberal Club, at its rooms, Plimpton Hall, this (Friday) evening, will be given by Rev. Geo. W. Samson, President of Rutgers Female College. Subject—"Mahommedanism, its features and influence on Christianity."

The next lecture in the free course of Saturday night lectures for the people will be held in the great hall of the Cooper Institute on Saturday evening, Nov. 22, at 8 o'clock. Prof. Alex. Winchell, Chancellor of the Syracuse University, will lecture upon "World Making."

Gussippi Gardellano, Francico D'Ovano, Giocomo Fengsbanedo, Gussippi Cammuti, and Antonio Mamnan, sailors belonging to the Italian bark Mio Cugino, were yesterday brought before Commissioner Osborne, on a charge of mutiny. They were held to await the requisition of the Italian Consul.

By the arrival of the City of New-York from Havana, we are placed in possession of Cuban papers to the 15th inst., which fully indorse all the worst features of the recent barbarities, as anticipated by telegraph. We are indebted to Mr. Burke, the purser, for the early arrival of our dispatches, and for other favors.

The statement of the *Paper Trade Journal* of the 15th inst., that Messrs. Buchanan & Co., dealers in paper and paper stock, No. 59 Duane street, had suspended business, and that their affairs were in the hands of a receiver, is incorrect. The business is continued under the same firm name by C. K. and M. T. Buchanan, and all liabilities will be paid at maturity, as heretofore.

The Board of Canvassers yesterday decided to take a recess until Saturday, when the official declaration will be made of the votes polled at the late election. The result could have been proclaimed Wednesday, but for the refusal of the Supervisors of the town of West Farms to make return of the votes cast in that town to the New-York Board of Canvassers.

BROOKLYN.

Capt. Keyser has made another raid on the policy dealers of the Sixteenth Ward.

Last evening, while the Houston street ferry-boat Stuyvesant was crossing the river from the New-York side, an unknown man jumped overboard and was drowned.

The Spencer divorce case, which has occupied Judge Neilson in the Brooklyn City Court for the past two days, ended in a disagreement of the jury yesterday. The jurors had been locked up all night.

Lucette Meyers has convinced District Attorney Britton that she knows nothing of the Goodrich murder, about which she has made so many confessions. Lucette was discharged yesterday by Justice Barnard, on motion of Mr. Britton.

Mr. John Hutton, of No. 35 Butler street, about 5 o'clock last evening, while examining a loaded pistol at his place of business, No. 359 Fulton street, handled it so carelessly that it went off, the bullet entering his right cheek. The wound is not fatal.

The funeral of Mr. Richard McDermott, for twenty years connected with the Brooklyn *Eagle*, took place yesterday, from the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Jay street. Before the remains were taken to Holy Cross Cemetery, a solemn requiem mass was offered, at which the attendance was very large.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A parade and inspection of the new Twenty-seventh Regiment, infantry, N. G. N. Y. S., will take place at Mount Vernon, on Monday next, 24th inst.

The store and dwelling of Mr. Henry Fritz, in the town of Harrison, about two miles from the village of White Plains, were totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening. The property was only partly insured.

NEW-JERSEY.

A petition for the commutation of the sentence of Jacob Meocha, the murderer of Deputy Marshal Stephenson, was circulated in Jersey City, yesterday, and numerously signed.

Charles Wurfall, the barber of the steamer Hammonia, has been missing since Friday last. He left the dock at Hoboken on that day to go to New-York on business, and has not since been seen. Detectives are searching for him.

George Wadleigh, an engineer on the Midland Railroad, was arrested in Jersey City, yesterday, on a charge of defrauding Gregory and Hyde Clark out of $2,100 while employed as a contractor in Jersey City. Wadleigh gave bail for trial.

George Fine, confined in the Passaic County (N. J.) Jail, succeeded in escaping from his cell, having made a wrench from a barrel-stave and unscrewed the nuts which fastened the lock on the cell door. He did not escape from the jail.

The Jersey City Board of Fire Commissioners have decided that the salaries paid by the board are as small as they can be, lower than in any other department of the Municipal Government, and no reduction can be made, as requested by the Board of Finance.

Yesterday was the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of Warren County, which was formerly included in the territory of Sussex County, but was set apart as a separate county Nov. 20, 1873. The day was kept with appropriate ceremonies in several of the larger towns.

The policemen of Jersey City are reduced to sad straits by the inability of the Board of Finance to raise money to pay their salaries. A pawnbroker shop on Grove street has five Police dress-coats as security for money advanced, besides a quantity household goods belonging to city employes.

ARREST OF AN ENGLISH FORGER.

Detective Moore, of the Central Office, yesterday evening arrested Stephen Albert Smith, a young Englishman, on a charge of forgery. The arrest was made from a circular sent to this country by Inspector Bailey, of the Scotland Yard (London, England,) Detective Force. From the facts in the case it would appear that Smith had been in the employ of Messrs. Bass & Co., the celebrated ale-brewers, as a book-keeper. He embezzled large sums of money, forging entries, and altering books to conceal his crime. On the 3d of last October he fled, and his forgeries were discovered. On the hand-bill from Inspector Bailey being received by Superintendent Matsell, the matter was placed in the hands of Capt. Irving, who assigned Detective Moore to the case. That officer learned that Smith had arrived, and began searching the city for him, visiting all the hotels, and searching in different boarding houses for the fugitive. While engaged in this work, Detective Moore was joined by Sergt. Davey, of Scotland Yard, who had arrived from England by the steamer City of Paris. They ascertained that Smith, under the name of B. A. Dempsey, had been stopping at Sweeney's Hotel, [illegible] United States Commissioner Osborn to-day.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, NOV. 21,
3 O'CLOCK A. M.

RUPTURE WITH SPAIN.

GEN. SICKLES AND CASTELAR.

REPORTED RUPTURE BETWEEN OUR MINISTER AND THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, Nov. 20.—The situation is grave. There is a serious misunderstanding between Minister Sickles and the Spanish Cabinet.

On the arrival of the news of the capture of the Virginius President Castelar called at the United States Legation and expressed regret, and ordered a suspension of sentence.

When Secretary Fish telegraphed the news of the executions Gen. Sickles sent a note at 2 o'clock in the morning, demanding a stay. The Foreign Secretary answered, questioning the accuracy of the information, and intimating that Gen. Sickles' action was not authorized. Thereupon Gen. Sickles, in the name of the United States addressed a formal protest against the inhuman butcheries, and the insult to the United States flag, and demanded that Spain should enforce obedience to orders in Cuba, and insisted on the right of Americans to trial under the treaty of 1796. He complained that the American Consul at Santiago was prevented from using the telegraph to Washington. The Spanish Secretary answered that the matter was wholly a municipal affair, between Spain and the Virginius pirates.

Spain could not tolerate American interference.

The interview ended by Gen. Sickles demanding that Spain should enforce the orders of the Cabinet to Cuba for the suspensions of the executions.

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs haughtily declined to permit Gen. Sickles to discuss the municipal affairs of Cuba.

The interview terminated angrily, Gen. Sickles saying he would hold no more personal, only official, relations with the Minister.

Public feeling runs high. The Spaniards blame the United States for the Cuban insurrection, and say they will welcome war.

Minister Sickles says he does not see how war can be avoided, as Spain will concede nothing, and public opinion will prevent President Castelar from making any concessions. There is no use in the United States trifling any more on the subject, Spanish stubbornness making concessions impossible. The extreme Republicans favor the views of the United States in the affair.

[Advertisement.]
A.—SONS OF MALTA TO THE FRONT.—Remember your obligation. Cuba must be free! Buy your Hats at Knox's, and then forward. Knox's stores are at No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, and in Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Acapulco, for San Francisco.—Dr. J. Sharp and sister, Mrs. Julia Adams and two children, Mrs. Richardson, S. M. Wiles' T. A. Budd, Geo. D. Budd, Mrs. McFarland, Mrs. Dixon, E. Hinkley, wife and son, Charles H. Dougherty, Raymond D. Yelland and wife, F. C. Beckwith and wife, J. A. Beckwith and wife, Walter H. Hutchins, Edward Spring, C. S. Cushier, wife, and child, Miss S. Cushier, H. A. King, Mrs. J. Van Brunt, Mrs. Emily Wilbur and daughter, W. W. Symon, Simon Sonn, Col. H. E. Robinson, J. H. Sickels, H. H. Richards, Miss Johanna Kutnowska, Miss Henrietta Fisher, S. W. Jones, G. A. Wadling, Rev. J. E. Hammond, Jacob Schwal, Miss Emma Lawton, Jacob S. Walker and wife, W. S. Goldswait, Miss Mary C. Cobb, Chas. O. Rose, Hawey Smith and wife, Mrs. Merrigold, Mrs. Sullivan, De Lancey B. Stone, Geo. H. Waggoner, E. A. Duncan, B. J. Criss, George Jackson, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. McDonald, Miss McDonald, E. W. Hawton, Miss O'Haron, Capt. J. T. Nickels, John Cummings, W. S. Baylies, Mrs. Henrietta H. Day, J. H. Leonard and family, Miss Eliza Clawson, Mrs. Daisey McCune, J. B. Pierpont, E. G. Dole, Miss L. A. Greenwood. Way Passengers—N. Laens D. Alvarez, Miss Geo. A. K. Morris and child, Leander E. Ayres, Antonio Scerano, Lorenzo Merrino, Rufus Mead, T. H. Penny, A. Bryant, Man Quezada and mother, Frank Smith, John Wilson, C. N. Orpen, H. S. Wetmore, Thos. J. Murphy, Hon. J. Thorington, D. Herrera, Mrs. J. H. Loftus, J. W. Johnson, Lieut. C. H. Judd, U. S. N., Theo. Steinkopff.

In steam-ship General Barnes, for Savannah.—L. Christie, Geo. Robertson, Jr., August Cohen, C. V. Blackmar, S. M. Mitchell, D. G. Mitchell, Miss Tattnall, Miss Sinclair, L. F. Jennings, B. F. Jennings, Miss Mary Mulligan, S. Meislo, A. C. Davenport, Jr., Wm. R. Brown, Miss Fanny Brown, Miss Mary H. Brown, Miss Marquand, Capt. W. Crerar, Capt. D. H. Hall, Geo. T. Hurley, U. B. Patten, Frank A. Einstein, John Diesten, Edmond Proudhomme, Charles Corr, John Clark, Richard Enis, W. E. Behnken, M. Kennedy, Michael Ward, John McCann, John Finnigan, James Sives, Fred. O'Dell, Edward Butler, Martin Monahan, Thomas Mannigan, M. Daly, Carl Jemdal, Daniel McMahon, John Walters, Edmond Proudhomme, C. B. Rogers and wife, Thomas Fyals, Charles McKeon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:53 | Sun sets.....4:38 | Moon sets...5:37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...8:32 | Gov. Island..9:21 | Hell Gate.10:43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 20.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Tybee, Delnnoy, San Domingo, &c., Samana Bay Co.; Denmark, (Br.,) Sumner, London, Eng., F. W. J. Hurst; Holsatia, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg, &c., Oelrichs & Co.; Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; General Barnes, Cheesman, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Black Diamond, Smith, Philadelphia; North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, Penn., Jas. Hand; Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship City of Berlin, (Br.,) Warden, London, Henderson Brothers.

Barks Antoine Casalam, (Hol.,) Olivan, Belfast, Slocovich & Co.; Armorn, (Ital.,) Maggio, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Mary Pratt, Sewin, Belfast, Brett, Son & Co.; Ferrero, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Marseilles, J. Henry.

Brigs Daisey, McCarty, Malaga, Hand & Swan; Don Quixote, Munroe, Beyrout and Alexandria, Hand & Swan; Oliver, (Br.,) Weekes, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Ramirez, Barnard, Kingston, Jamaica, S. De Cordova, (error to Moes & Ward;) Red Rose, (Br.,) Allen, Voto, Turkey, G. F. Bulley; Albatross, (Br.,) Jurgeson, Rotterdam, Tetens & Bookmann.

Schr. Caledonia, (Br.,) Dayton, Windsor, N. S., Crandall Brothers.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Australia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow Nov. 8 and Moville 9th, with mdse. and 172 passengers to Henderson Bros. Nov. 16, lat. 45 27, lon. 54 56, passed schr. Northern Chief, of Halifax, bound E.; same day, passed a brig-rigged steamer, bound W.; 17th, lat. 42 40, lon. 63 19, passed a National steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Ontario, Slocum, Rio Janeiro Oct. 26, Bahia 30th, Pernambuco Nov. 1, Para 6th, and St. Thomas 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison. Nov. 6, in Para River, passed steam-ship Merrimack, hence, bound in; 17th and 18th, southward of the Gulf Stream, experienced a heavy gale from S. to W.; carried away fore spencer-boom and gaff-main spencer-boom and fore and aft sails, and shipped several heavy seas.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Deaken, from Havana 15th inst., 7 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexander & Sons. 17th and 18th inst., experienced heavy gales from S. W. to N. W.; 19th inst., 9 A. M., lat. 38 10 N., lon. 74 16 W., exchanged signals with steam-ship Wilmington, hence for Havana, and steam-ship Virgo, hence for Savannah.

Steam-ship Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Hues, Rotterdam Oct. 30, and Plymouth Nov. 6, with mdse. and 178 passengers to Burlage & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage; Nov. 15, lat. 53 39, lon. 44 54, passed bark Helen Mar, (Br.,) bound E.; 18th, lat. 40 41, lon. 66 58, had a hurricane from E. round to S. W., lasting 12 hours; stove wheel-house, &c.

Steam-ship Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool Nov. 8, and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and 135 passengers to Charles G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

United States steamer Gettysburg, McRitchie, Norfolk.

Bark Geo. Suppicich, (Ger.,) Dade, Liverpool 50 ds., with coal to Busk & Jevons—vessel to C. Tobias & Co. Nov. 17, off Fire Island, had a hurricane from N. E. round to W. lasting 12 hours, and was driven 60 miles S.

Brig Prentiss Hobbs, (of Bangor,) Tucker, Las Palmas, via Port Caledonia, C. B., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Brig Water Lily, Pierce, Laguna 31 ds., and 21 ds. from Cienfuegos, in ballast to J. M. Smith.

Schr. Henry Middleton, Brower, Cape Hayti 14 ds., with logwood to Robt. Murray, Jr., vessel to Isaac R. Staples; left in port schr. Ricardo Barros, for Mayaguez in 2 days, to load for New-York.

Schr. Lizzie Ives, Saxton, Milk River, Jam., 20 days, with logwood to L. E. Amsinck & Co.; vessel to Ives, Beecher & Co.

Schr. Baltic, Parker, Bangor, with lath, to Simpson, Clapp, & Co. Will proceed to South Amboy to discharge.

Schr. Adeline Townsend, Hulse, Pigeon Cove.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Wm. Mason, French, Providence, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Sherman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Albert Phare, Bingham, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. M. Wilson, Brown, Providence.

Schr. W. H. [illegible], Egbert, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. [illegible], Mooney, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Charley Woolsey, [illegible], New-Haven, for [illegible].

Schr. Geo. V. Richards, (Br.,) ——, St. John, N. B., with [illegible].

[illegible]

Schr. Eva Diverty, Hand, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. R. Leach, Pendleton, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. S. R. Thomas, Arnold, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Artist, Clements, Sandwich.

Schr. Almoney, McClure, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Exeter, Pendleton, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Eugene, Young, Thomaston, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Jason, Hopkins, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. J. S. Weldon, Allen, Pigeon Cove.

Schr. Onward, Gorham, Nantucket.

Schr. Sabao, Windsor, N. S., with plaster.

Schr. Wm. Thompson, Relley, Harwich.

Schr. Clara Bell, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. C. B. Jones, Colcord, Thomaston, lime to order.

Schr. C. B. Doane, Higgins, Harwich.

Schr. Geo. Prescott, Price, Vinalhaven.

Schr. Restless, Haskell, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. D. Huddell, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Carroll, Robinson, Cherryfield, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Jennie Brown, Blackford, Millstone Point.

Schr. L. D. Jarrard, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. A. F. Bonney, (new,) Wilson, Brookhaven.

Schr. Mary Price, Newlove, Boston.

Schr. L. W. Wheeler, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eliz English, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. B. Diverty, Nickerson, Somerset, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chas. H. Squires, Wallace, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Abby Weld, Bunker, Salem.

Schr. Mary Ann, ——, Belfast, with lumber.

Schr. Fred. Cutler, Fox, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alpine, Marshall, Bangor, with lumber to Cole & Benson.

H. T. Townsend, Clark, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. W. Berteaux.

Schr. R. F. Treat, Gott, Bath, with lumber for Tarrytown.

Schr. Ellen H. Gott, Cook, Wellfleet, for Tangier.

Schr. G. C. Tanner, Hyde, Pigeon Cove.

Schr. Blackstone, Wixon, Providence.

Schr. Samuel Hart, Sargent, Fall River.

Schr. J. Ponder, Brown, Pigeon Cove.

Schr. M. O. Wells, Ross, Millstone Point.

Schr. William E. Barnes, Gott, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Nellie Belle, Stahl, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. A. H. Harding, Harding, Wellfleet.

Schr. G. L. Doboll, Hackett, Greenport, with lobsters to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Liberty, Baldwin, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Marion, Clark, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Angler, Besse, New-Bedford.

Schr. Fair Wind, Boman, New-Bedford.

Sld. steam-ships Holsatia, for Hamburg; Acapulco, for Aspinwall; Tybee, for San Domingo; Weybosset, for Hayti; City of Havana, for Havana; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Richmond, for Richmond; barks Olivia Davis, for Sidney, N. S. W.; Pallas, for Belize; brig Albatross, for Antwerp.

BELOW—Brig Sarah Gilmore, Clifford, from Cienfuegos.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. W.; cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—Arr. steamers Lord Clive, from Liverpool; Neptune, Gen. Whitney, and Glaucus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 20.—Arr. bark Chili, from London; steamer Alice, from New-York, via Tybee.

Sld. steamer Vicksburg, for New-York; steamer South Carolina, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 20.—Passed out, ship General Butler, for San Francisco; ship Protector, for Cork; bark Lincoln, for Liverpool; bark Waldo, for Cork; bark Signa, (?) for Queenstown; brig Romance, for Navassa; bark Jens Brandi, for Queenstown; brig Gazello, for Rio; schr. Mary Collins, for the West Indies.

Sld. bark Brothers, for Baltimore.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—The steam-ship City of Merida, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—The Red Star Line steam-ship Abbottsford sld. to-day, for Liverpool, with thirty passengers. Her cargo includes 1,353 bales of cotton and 40,000 bushels of wheat.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

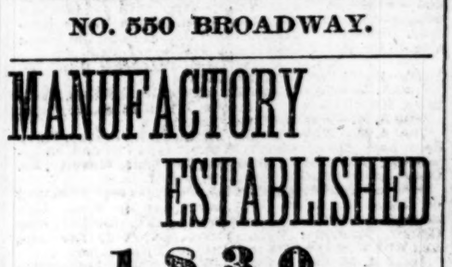
QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 20.—The National Line steam-ship Greece, Capt. Thomas, from New-York Nov. 8, arr. here to-day at 1 o'clock P. M.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,
502 and 504 Broadway,
OFFER FOR THE SEASON THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
LADIES' FURS,
INCLUDING A VERY EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
SEALSKIN FURS,
IN ALL STYLES AND QUALTIES, AT GREATLY
REDUCED PRICES.
502 & 504 BROADWAY.

REDUCTIONS.
Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NOS. 20 AND 22 JOHN ST., AND 19 MAIDEN-LANE,
OFFER THEIR STOCK OF
FINE FANCY GOODS
AT A
LARGE REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES.

SILVER
PLATED
WARE.
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.
NO. 550 BROADWAY.

MANUFACTORY
ESTABLISHED
1830.
Highest Prize at Paris,
1867.



Highest Prize at Vienna,
1873.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York,
AND
No. 34 King William st., London Bridge, E. C., London, England.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Milk st., Boston.
WAREHOUSES also in all the LEADING CITIES of the UNITED STATES and in [illegible], CANADA.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE,
IN MAKING PREPARATION FOR THE
HOLIDAY TRADE,
HAVE MARKED THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF
FANCY GOODS,
FANS, BONBONNIERES, CHATELAINES, FLACONS, GILT AND ENAMELED ARTICLES, CHOICE WOODEN GOODS, LEATHER GOODS,
Tortoise-Shell Jewelry, Bronzes, &c.,
AT PRICES TO MEET THE PRESENT REDUCTION IN VALUES.

SOLID
SILVER-WARE,
Our own Manufacture
Exclusively.
The largest and richest stock ever shown in New-York now offered at retail.
Gorham Manuf'g Co.,
NO. 1 BOND STREET.
MANUFACTORY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

BROKAW BRO'S
GIVE NOTICE
OF
STILL
GREATER REDUCTION
IN THE PRICES
OF
Fine and Medium
CLOTHING
FOR
Gents, Youths & Boys
COMMENCING THURSDAY, NOV. 20.
FOURTH AV., OPP. COOPER INSTITUTE,
LAFAYETTE PLACE, OPP. ASTOR PLACE,
ONE DOOR FROM CORNER.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
WORKS OF ART,
REAL BRONZES,
FANCY GOODS.
ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
BY ORDER OF
ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
WILL
SELL AT AUCTION,
AT MESSRS. HAYS & CO.'S
Up-town Store, No. 27 East 15th st.,
One door west of Union square,
OPPOSITE TIFFANY'S, ON
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday,
November 24, 25, and 26,
AT 10:30 O'CLOCK EACH DAY,
Without Reserve, the Entire Stock, at their Up-town Branch Store, consisting of
ELEGANT BRONZES,
CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES,
AND
RICH EUROPEAN FANCY GOODS,
Messrs. HAYS & CO. having fully determined to reduce their immense Stock, regardless of cost, in consequence of the depression in business, as their importations and consignments this season have been the heaviest made in many years. These goods, upon examination, will be found to comprise the Largest and Most Elegant Assortment of Art [illegible] ever offered at auction in this country. [illegible] will be on view, with catalogues, two days previous to sale.
TERMS: Under $300 cash; over $300 to $1,000, 60 days; over $1,000, 4 months, approved indorsed notes.

F. BOOSS & BRO.
Have opened a RETAIL DEPARTMENT for sixty days only, and offer a fine assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's
FURS,
At a reduction of
20 and 30 Per Cent.
Sole Manufacturers of the PATENT LE GANT MUFF
449 BROADWAY, bet. Howard and Grand Sts.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES.
Indorsed by the leading Artists, Academies, and the Press, as the
BEST PIANOS MADE.
Prices and terms to [illegible]
[illegible]
WAREROOMS:
5TH AV., CORNER 16TH ST., NEW-YORK.

[illegible]
SCHOOL SUITS,
[illegible]
[illegible]